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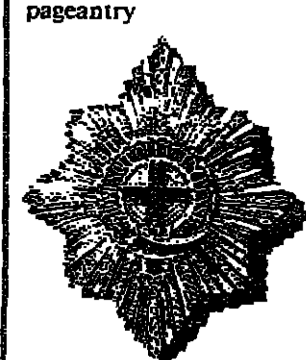
Saturday

Moving . . .
How to move house and save money

. . . spirit
Savouring eau-de-vie, the colourless spirit with a punch

Laps . . .
John Blunsden previews the Belgian Grand Prix, first European round of the 1984 world motor racing championship

. . . of honour
Roy Strong on the wonderful world of pageantry



Libyans begin to leave bureau as Britons return

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The first real signs of an end to the St James's Square came yesterday when 18 pieces of diplomatic baggage were removed from the Libyan People's Bureau.

The human evacuation also began after the severance of diplomatic relations between the two governments, as British and Libyan families flew home.

One of the official sacks which were loaded on to a white van outside the Libyan People's Bureau is likely to have containd the gun which killed Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher outside the building last week precipitating the crisis.

But although the loading was scrutinized by four neutral diplomats, including the Turkish ambassador, none of the bags was searched by the police.

No government representatives were in evidence in the square, although Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, stood at the forward police control point near the people's bureau.

Among those helping to load the bags was one of the three men dispatched by Colonel Gaddafi to London this week to supervise the evacuation.

While the scrutineers, who also included representatives from the Syrian and Saudi Arabian embassies, stood by, he boarded the van alongside the driver for the journey to Heathrow Airport.

With three cars bearing diplomatic nameplates coming behind and with a police escort, the small convoy sped from the square towards Piccadilly, with police holding up traffic to give it priority.

The transfer of wives and dependants from one capital to another went less smoothly, with 30 British women and children waiting for more than five hours in the departure lounge at Tripoli Airport before the Libyan authorities gave them permission to board the British Caledonian flight to Gatwick.

Photograph, back page

Tempers frayed and the Foreign Office protested through the ambassador, Mr Oliver Miles. The delay was thought to represent a "tit-for-tat" response by Colonel Gaddafi to what Libyans saw as a hold-up in the arrangemennts for Libyan families to leave London.

The 140 Libuans, accompanied by consular officials, arrived at Heathrow after what was described as a minor technical fault with one of their four coaches.

Armed police, crowded the entrances to terminal two and with airport security staff accompanied the Libyans, loaded down with luggage, through emigraton procedures. None would comment to waiting journalists, excusing themselves on the grounds that they could not understand.

Th Libyan Arab Airlines Boeing left about 7 pm, shortly after the departure of the Gatwick-bound flight from tripoli. That was seen as confirmation of the reason for the delay in Libya.

Meanwhile, speculatio grew in London that the diplomats and other people inside the bureau in St James's Square, which has in a state of near-siege since the shooting of WPC Fletcher 10 days ago, might leave tomorrow, 24 hours before the Sunday deadline set by Britain.

At Dover, immigration officers refused entry to two Libyans, one said to be a policeman.

At Heathrow Airport, the number of Libyans refused permission to enter the country rose to six, out of 38 arriving during the past 72 hours from Tripoli. About 22 were said to have been allowed in, with a further 10 awaiting a decision.

The Royal Naval College at Dartmouth has been instructed by the Ministry of Defence to turn away three Libyan cadets who were due to have started the new term yesterday. Several others already there have been told to pack their bags.

Support for Britain came yesterday from the Irish Republic, where Mr Peter Barry, the foreign minister deplored the loss of life and injuries suffered in St James's Square.

A demonstrator, with hands tied, is removed from the Iranian Consulate yesterday after the eight-hour siege.

Thatcher stands up for Budd

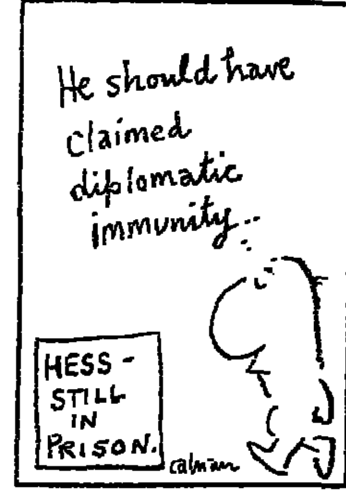
The Prime Minister, speaking in the Commons, condemned those who yelled insults at Zola Budd during her record-breaking race at Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Meanwhile. Labour members of Torfaen Borough Council have decided that no steps will be taken to prevent Miss Budd from competing at next month's UK championships in South Wales

Fading flame

The traditional ceremonies for lighting the Olympic flame in Greece has been cancelled by the Greeks because of alleged American commercialization — Page 6

The Observer

Mrs Thatcher assured MPs that the Government had not received an application for consent to transfer of the ownership of *The Observer* — Page 2



Devolution plan

The official Unionists have presented proposals for administrative devolution in Northern Ireland ahead of the report of the New Ireland forum in the Irish Republic — Page 2

BUPA deal

The British United Provident Association (BUPA), Britain's biggest private health insurer, is striking a deal with 140 private hospitals to control costs and *subscription increases* — Page 3

Hostage hopes

Hopes for the release of 16 British hostages. seized by rebel forces in Angola, rose after talks at the Foreign Office — Page 6

Knowles beaten

Tony Knowles, the fourth seed, was beaten 10-7 yesterdaty by the unseeded John Parrott in the first round of the Embassy world snooker championship in Sheffield — Page 22

Reagan's Chinese message

From David Bonavia
Peking

President Reagan last night spoke in Chinese about the need for "mutual respect and benefit" between China and the United States.

The President, who arrived in Peking yesterday for a six-day visit, used a Chinese phrase to this effect durig a banquet given in his honour by President Li Xianian.

On arrival in China, Mr and Mrs Reagan emerged hand-in-hand from the presidential plane just after 2pm local time. They were driven to Tiananmen Square, in the centre of Peking, for a welcoming ceremony outside the Great Hall of the People.

Mr Reagan brought a party of more than 600, including journalists, aides, secret service men and officials who guard the codes for launching nuclear missiles.

Peking reverberated to the unacustomed sound of a 21-gun salute as Prsident Li greeted Mr and Mrs Reagan.

Mr Li told Mr Reagan he shared his view of the importance of the Pacific region, as mentioned by the American leader in a statement before his arrival.

The *People's Daily* yesterday reiterated China's view that relations with America were being held back by Washington's support for the Kuomintang regime in Taiwan.

Photograph, page 6

Coal board hopeful on pit closure talks

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

National Coal Board managers were making desperate efforts last night to revive a flagging peace initiative in the seven-week-old pit strike.

Mr Ned Smith, director-general of industrial relations, was still hopeful that joint talks on a pit closure programme could be held with all three unions in the industry, despite the hard line being taken by the National Union of Mineworkers.

He was in contact with Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, which has 140,000 members on strike. But the miners are refusing to shift from their veto on *all* colliery shutdowns, except where the seams are exhausted.

Mr Smith said: "We shall just have to presevere and see what will turn up. Our parameters are the basis for reasonable men in the NUM, if they really apply their mind to it, to find a solution."

The board has proposed the closure of four million tonnes of capacity and 20,000 redundancies, and has indicated that it could phase the plan over a longer period than the one-year time scale originally envisaged. The union has offered talks "anytime, anywhere" but only on its own terms.

While negotiating continued, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, disclosed plans for a 50p-a-week levy on all trade unionists to support the striking miners. This would be in addition to the proposed levy on Labour Party members.

Speaking in Blyth, Northumberland, after leading a rally of 2,000 strikers, Mr Scargill said: "We will ask every British trade union member to contribute. The cash will alleviate some of the severe hardship our members are facing."

The miners' union is planning a national demonstration in Nottinghamshire, where the men kept up their defiance of the national strike call yesterday. The coal board reported that all 25 pits in the area were working normally. Naturally, 52 pits were working, the highest figure since the strike began; but 122 pits remained strikebound.

Mr Scargill, who is to meet Nottinghamshire pit branch officials today, said "thousands and thousands" of trade unionists should attend the protest.

Criticism of the coal board's handling of the dispute was voiced by Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors. He said: "It is a source of concern that the NCB has twice marched to the top of the hill and then marched back down again: first, in seeking injunctions against unlawful secondary action, which it failed to implement, and secondly in apparently extending the time sacle for restructuring the industry, without any indication of how that might be financed."

Mr MacGregor meanwhile flew to Washington on his way to Chicago for an intrentional coal conference.

Labour levy, page 2

Quiet end to siege at Iranian consulate

By John Witherow and Rupert Morris

For the second time in 10 days armed police surrounded a foreign embassy in London yesterday after opponents of the Ayatollah Khomeini occupied part of the Iranian consulate in Kensington Court.

The protest was timed to coincide with similar events in four other European cities. It was one of the most dramatic and well-organized anti-Khomeini demonstrations outside Iran. The Dutch ambassador in The Hague was injured in scuffles, and two people were slightly hurt when protesters used tear gas in Frankfurt. The other protests were in Paris and Vienna.

At the consulate in Kensington, 11 left-wing demonstrators got inside and fought with consulate staff in a front room. Police said that two of the protesters were injured before the group was overpowered and sealed in the ground floor reception by an electronic lock.

Within minutes the police, several of them with handguns and wearing flak jackets, surrounded the building and cut off traffic to the area just south west of Hyde Park.

Policemen moved on to roof tops and adjacent balconies ready for the familiar waiting game as attempts were made to get the protesters to come out.

After eight hours the demonstrators were brought out, one by one, with their hands tied and placards around their necks saying either "US terrorists" or "French terrorists". The first man was hooded while others, including two women, were bundled out at five-minute intervals; one of them fell down the steps.

Above them a group of half a dozen consulate staff stood on the balcony and chanted: "Long live Khomeni" and "Down with USA – Down with Russia – Down with Imperialism and Communism".

Police hurried the demonstrators into waiting vans before driving them off to Kensington police station.

One witness, Mr Amir Mozaffari, who was standing outside the consulate, said that a group of Iranians entered at about 9.30am and fought with staff. "I looked through the window and saw them fighting and hitting each other with chairs and fists. Then someone smashed the window and threw out about nine or ten passports.

"Two people were waiting outside and they ran away with.

Continued on back page, col 5

Further steel cuts rejected by Commons inquiry

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A Commons Select Committee has rejected any attempts by the state-owned British Steel Corporation or the Government to instigagte further cuts in the nation's steelmaking capability.

No more British steel mills should be closed, it says, before the rest of Europe honours obligations to reduce steelmaking capacity.

At the same time the first report from the new Commons Trade and Industry Committee is fiercely critical of the Government's steel privatization policy, calls for changes in the law to allow the BSC to negotiate cheaper power contracts, and urges the government to insist on an EEC restriction on imports.

The report, from seven Conservative backbenchers and four Labour, is bound to fuel the controversy on the size of the country's steel industry.

It follows reports last week that the BSC's new corporate plan, to be submitted to the Government by the end of the month, will recommend the closure of one of two of the corporation's five integrated steelworks and the loss of another 15,000 jobs.

The committee says that the decision announced in December 1982 by Mr Patrick Jenkin, then Secretary of State for Industry, to keep open all five BSC integrated steelworks.

Closure of one of the three BSC strip mills – at Ravenscraig in Scotland, Llanwern and Port Talbot in South Wales – advocated by the new BSC chairman Mr Robert Haslam – is rejected.

In a key paragraph the committee, chaired by the Conservative MP for Hastings, Mr Kenneth Warren, says that decisions about future BSC capacity should not be dominated by the EEC intention to abolish steel production quotas and state aids by the end of 1985. "In our opinion BSC must be prepared to increase both its home market share and EEC exports."

The committee also attacks proposals for the privatization of the BSC's engineering steels activity by merger with GKN, the so-called Phoenix II scheme. This, it says, would eliminate domestic competition.

Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said the report should kill once and for all "foolish ill-informed speculation" about the closure of one of the three big plants, which were working flat out. Profits were being made and productivity could not be matched anywhere in Europe, he said.

The BSC's losses, aggravated by the coal strike, and currently about £3m a week.

Services to get private back-up

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Private contractors are to be asked to tender for RAF aircraft maintenance, Royal Navy ship repair, the repair of Army equipment, and military transport contracts – work which could be worth more than £1,000m a year.

Details are to be announced by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in the annual Statement on Defence Estimates, to be published next month.

But Mr John Lee, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Defence Procurement, has told a backbench colleague, Mr Richard Ryder, MP for Norfolk Mid, that the ministry intends "rigorously" to pursue competition "in the areas of support, supply and maintenance services, on the principle that only work which is necessary for operational reasons, or where there is advantage to the taxpayer, should be carried out within the Ministry of Defence".

"Further details of these measures will be published in due course."

A leaked Ministry of Defence report disclosed last month that Mr Peter Levene, a special adviser, had urged Mr Heseltine to put Royal Dockyard ship repair and refit work worth an estimated £450m, out to the private sector.

MSC avoid split on Jobcentres

By David Felton

A deep split in the Manpower Services Commission over radical reorganisation of the Jobcentre network – including the loss of 800 civil service jobs has been avoided.

The planned four-year overhaul will be reexamined in detail and a handful of pilot schemes will be established to monitor the controversial proposals for "Jobpoints" operating out of shops, banks, libraries and post offices, with only one or two staff and using new technology.

The nine-strong commission yesterday was saved from splitting over the proposals by a skilful compromised involving a wide-ranging consultation exercise involving the staff, which was engineered by Mr David Young, MSC chairman.

The proposals will be looked at again in September

Death of Count Basie, jazz giant

By Richard Williams

Count Basie, whose career as one of the greatest of jazz bandleaders lasted almost half a century, died yesterday in hospital in Hollywood, Florida. He was 79, and for several years had suffered from a gradually intensifying combination of illnesses which he himself referred to with the catch-all term "arthritis".

The ensuing physical incapacity had not prevented him from taking his orchestra on concert tours around the world. At first with the aid of walking sticks, and then from an electrically-propelled wheelchair, he continued to direct the ensemble, which had come into being in 1935.

His last appearance in Britain was two years ago, at the Festival Hall in London; more recently he had been invited to the White House by President Reagan, who described him as being "among the musicians who helped change the path of American music in the thirties and forties".

The son of a gardener and a domestic help, he was born in New Jersey in 1904. His mother was his first piano teacher, among her successors were the jazz pianists Fats Waller and Willie "The Lion" Smith. After an apprenticeship as an itinerate accompanist, his career took shape in Kansas City in the early 1930s.

Ronnie Scott, to whose jazz club in London Basie was a regular visitor, said last night: "He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman.

Obituary, page 14

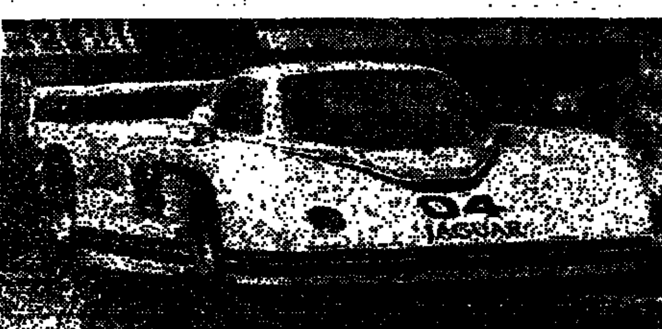
Jaguar to return to the scene of former glories

By Jeremy Shaw

Jaguar cars are to return to the Le Mans 24-hour motor race after an absence of 24 years. The Coventry marque dominated the French classic during the 1950s, with five victories in the most famous and gruelling of all motor races, but has not been officially involved since the withdrawal of the works team in 1964.

That is now about to change. Over the last two years, *alterations in the regulations* governing the race, and the world endurance championship of which it is a part, have inspired the interest of several of the world's leading car manufacturers.

Porsche were the first to see the renewed possibility of prestige offered to the victors of this famous event, and the German cars dominated the races of 1982 and 1983. Recently, however, Aston Martin - Jaguar's great British rivals in the 1950s - have announced their intention of backing a return to Le Mans, and Lancia are also entering a team in this year's race, which is to be held on June 16-17.



The new XJR-5: already victorious in the US

Also on the 70-strong entry list, published last night by the race organizers, the Automobile Club de l'Ouest, are two Jaguar cars, which have been built and raced in America.

The new interest shown by Jaguar has evolved as a result of the current regulations, which demand a combination of engine power and fuel economy.

In Winchester, west Virginia, the experienced Jaguar racer Bob Tullius seized upon the possibilities offered by a modified version of Jaguar's V12 engine. He commissioned a completely new car, examples of which went on to win four races in last season's US endurance racing championship.

The six-litre XJR-5 has since attracted the official blessing of the parent British company, and currently leads the 1984 US championship following a victory in the recent Miami Grand Prix.

Jaguar's greatest day in motor racing came at Le Mans in 1957, when their D-type models took the first four places. Mike Hawthorn and Stirling Moss were among their drivers during that decade, and even now, Only Ferrari and Porsche have won the Le Mans race more time than Jaguar.

The British company, which is providing financial and technical support for the American team, is careful no to raise expectations to high. "It is no longer a question, in this kind of racing, of hoping to win at the first attempt", a spokesman for Jaguar said last night. "Our entry is still conditional on further testing. We are going to Le Mans to learn, and we hope to perform respectably."

Directors and managers in industry 'losing out' in wages league

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Managers of British industry and commerce are losing out in the wages league to manual workers, according to the annual survey of salaries conductred by the British Institute of Management.

Last year, managers earned pay increases of 7.2 per cent compared with estimated earnings in Britain, which rose by 7.75 per cent. Directors suffered worst, with a year's wage rise of 6.2 per cent.

Mr Roy Close, director-general of the institute said yesterday that he was puzzled by the results of the survey. Profitability and productivity had increased remarkably in the past two years and, in spite of the payment of higher bonuses, managers' pay rises had not been more than the rest of the work force.

"This is the principal and disquieting trend in the year's survey. Managers' increases are, on average, running behind increases in the economy generally."

The institute's survey covered 242 organizations and 19,757 individuals. It shows that the average gross salary of a company chief executive has risen from £41,602 in 1982 to £45,033, and increase of 8.3 per cent. The pay of a middle rank manager has grown from £18,577 to £20,563.

The institute says that in spite of increased perks, the average British manager has not kept pace with his shop-floor colleague.

Mr Close added: "A further estimate shows that if we take into account measures announced last month by the Chancellor and all relevant factors such as pay rises, prices and benefit, which are expected to rise by 5 per cent by January, 1985, the middle manager will again be seen to have gained least from these changes".

The survey revealed a significant increase in bonus payments. Last year, 41 per cent of directors received a bonus averaging £4,393 and representing 12.6 per cent of total earnings. That compares with £3,395 paid to 38.5 per cent of directors in the 1983 survey.

North American-owned companies continue to pay higher bonuses than British-owned firms.

The institute says that in spite of increases in the taxation of company cars, the perk continues to go up in popularity. The survey records the highest numbers, 98 per cent of directors and 63 per cent of managers, now receiving a company-owned car.

Share options are also on the increase. More than 40 per cent of directors and 37 per cent of managers covered by the survey were included in company-sponsored share option schemes.

GROSS SALARIES

	1983 Survey Average	1984 Survey Average	% change
A	41602	45033	8.3
B	38400	41394	7.8
C	28952	30232	4.4
D	22730	24643	8.4
E	18577	20563	10.7
F	16108	17502	8.7
G	14618	15498	6.0
H	12278	12856	4.7
I	10739	11548	7.5

A chief executive; B deputy chief executive; C other directors; D senior heads of function; E other heads of function; F senior management I; G senior management II; H middle management I; I middle management II.

Embassy World Siege Championships

IRAN

LIBYA

A green oasis rises from Liverpool dump

From John Young, Liverpool

Merseyside is a perennially surprising place but it can seldom have produced anything so striking as the International Garden Festival which the Queen will open next Wednesday on the site of a former rubbish dump.

It is an unequivocally spectacular achievement; 250 acres of urban decay transformed in less than two and a half years into a rolling green landscape, with thousands of trees, shrubs and flowers, lakes and waterfalls and marvellous views over the Mersey estuary. The lateness of spring has not helped growth but in yesterday's sunshine it was a place to gladden the spirit.

In December 1981 the riverside site was, in the words of Mr Basil Bean, chief executive of Merseyside Development Corporation, a scene of utter dereliction. It consisted of a disused dock, the remains of oil tanks, and a pile of refuse spewing out dangerous methane gas. More than 800,000 tons of rubble had to be excavated and used for landscaping and for covering the refuse.

The £14m capital costs and the anticipated £6m operating costs of the five and a half month festival have been underwritten by the development corporation, which hopes to recoup up to £12m in admission receipts and from franchising and sponsorship. Mr Bean said that, given reasonable weather, he expected around three million visitors.

He said: "On the economic side, out main objective is to create long-term jobs in tourism and service industries. It is also an image-building exercise, to restor confidence to Liverpool and Merseyside and to stimulate new investment."

No transfer request on Observer

By Alan Hamilton

The dispute between the proprietor and editor of *The Observer* reached the Commons yesterday, with Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, accusing Mr "Tiny" Rowland of displaying the insolence of wealth and the arrogance of power, and the Prime Minister assuring MPs that the Government had received no approaches concerning the newspaper's possible sale to a new owner.

Mr Shore claimed that *The Observer* proprietor's conduct in publicly rebuking his editor, and his subsequent threats to close the newspaper, sell it off, or withdraw advertising revenue from it, were a breach of the agreements established when Mr Rowland assumed ownership of Britain's oldest national Sunday newspaper three years ago.

Mrs Thatcher had been asked by the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, to condemn the activitites of Mr Rowland's company, Lonrho, as "the unacceptible face of capitalism."

Unionists present devolution plan

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Proposals for administrative devolution in Northern Ireland were unveiled by the Official Unionist Party yesterday in an attempt to present a constructive image before next week's report of the New Ireland in Dublin.

The document, released in London and Belfast, appeared as reports indicated that the forum will propose a conference between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic to draw up a constitution for a 32-county republic. But the Official Unionists believe the forum is unlikey to produce any plan for pluralism because of opposition from the Roman Catholic church and partitionist republicanism.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said: "I think that the forum with its solutions and propositions will be seen to be compoetely absurd and unacceptable here in London."

He party, which has boycotted the Northern Ireland Assembly since the end of last year, wants it to become Northern Ireland's administrative body dividing up areas of responsibility among several committees. Under their plan the Assembly would be transformed into a type of regional council administrating noncontentious areas such as health, education, planning and agriculture.

It could have no law-making powers or Cabinet government but under "partnership" between unionists and nationalists, the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee would be distributed in proportion to party strength.

The Official Unionists believe a wide degree of consensus exists in many areas and points to the work being done by the 26 district councils where both sides work together.

● More than 700 charges are to be brought against 38 republican prisoners who escaped from the Maze jail. They include murder, attempted murder and possesion of firearms.

● Northern Ireland had been led into the present deadlock by power politics and the politics of self interest, Cardinal Basil Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, said in Dublin yesterday.

Addressing the Emigrant Chaplains' Association, he urged the British Government to show the same political will in solving the Ulster crisis has had been shown during the Falklands conflict.

● A man found dead in a Balfast park yesterday had been severely beaten around the head by his killers. James Spiers, aged 19, was found with his arms crossed over his chest in Ormeau Park, south Belfast.

Labour levies likely for other strikes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's decision to back the miners with a suggested 50p weekly levy of its members is likely to create a precedent.

Party leaders accepted yesterday that other unions would probably be backed in similar disputes where members such as the National Coal Board, had indicated their readiness to engage in a long struggle.

Although some shadow cabinet members were expressing astonishment yesterday at the national executive committee decision on Wednesday to call for a levy, Mr Neil Kinnock made clear his support.

He said on *The World at One* that the money, which could exceed £100,000 a week, would be used to relieve the hardship of miners' families.

Some of Mr Kinnock's colleagues were privately expressing concern at the dangers of the party being seen to ally itself so firmly with a divided union.

The executive's decision not to attach conditions to the money risked accusations that the party was financing flying pickets, some Labour MPs felt.

But Mr Kinnock emphasized several times that the money would go to those most badly affected.

Mr Kinnock repeated, however, that he favoured a national ballot on the strike, which would give cohesion to miners' efforts to try to prevent pit closures.

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said last night that the Labour levy was "as open a political endorsement of strike action as anything we have seen since 1926".

● Constituency parties welcomed the levy decision (Robin Young writes). But even the best organized admitted that there would be logistical problems collecting the money.

Many parties involved in district council elections have only one meeting before they formally disband to concentrate on elections for the European Parliament.

Many parties have taken collections for the miners, or have volunteered other help.

Wigan Labour Party raised more than £1,000 last weekend for miners on strike in Lancashire. It has "adopted" the Bold colliery with the objectives, according to the agent, Mr Ian McCartney, "of sustaining the strike and doing the best we can to alleviate hardship".

Holborn and St Pancras Labour Party has given £511.

The agent, Mr David Gardner, said: "We welcome the national executive's decision, and will ask members to donate 50p in our next newsletter, but a lot is going to depend on individuals making their own response".

In Peterborough, the Labour Party has called on members to give miners' children accommodation for a week over half-term. The call for a 50p levy will be considered "as a matter of urgency" at the next meeting, on May 19.

Darlington Labour Party, whose general management committee met on Wednesday is one of the few to hav pledged support for the appeal. A collection among the general committee raised £45, and branch circulars requesting 50p subscriptions will be going out "over the next day or so".

Parliament, page 4

Nottinghamshire Police Committee, which is Labour controlled, decided yesterday to cut spending by £2m to compensate for the cost of policing the miners' strike, estimated at £12m.

Police stations below subdivisionl level will be "mothballed"; vacancies frozen; site purchases and the computerization programme deferred; and the force will withdraw from the regional crime intelligence system. The police have been asked to make savingsn prosecution costs and communications.

The Chief Constable, Mr Charles McLachlan, said he was gravely concerned by the cuts, the effects of which would become progressively more serious. They would cause operational pioblems and stop development.



Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

It is curious that the Labour Party now seems to be associating itself so closely with the miners' strike. At first Mr Kinnock and his colleagues seemed to be trying to keep their distance from the dispute. That was understandable. It is the kind of conflict that is liable to be particularly damaging to Labour because it links the party in the eyes of the public with an unpopular strike and the most disliked and feared of all union leaders today.

Labour leaders were therefore placed in an exceedingly difficult position. They could not come out openly against the strike without causing the most appalling ructions within the party. Yet to come out openly for it would expose them to the charge of being "Scargill's men". The natural course was to advocate a ballot in accordance with union rules, to murmur that none of this trouble would have arisen if the Government had been a bit more adroit, and apart from that to say as little as possible.

That appeared to be Mr Kinnock's line until he came out strongly in support of the miners in his speech to the Scottish TUC last week. Now the party's national executive committee has asked constituency parties to levy a minimum of 50 pence a week from their members for the strike fund, even though Mr Kinnock had earlier called for a miners' ballot and there has not yet been one.

Remarkable gesture of solidarity

One waits with some scepticism to see how much money will actually be provided in this way for the miners, but at the very least it is a remarkable gesture of solidarity. When a statement on the dispute was made to the Commons on Wednesday there was no doubt that Labour MPs too are now ranging themselves alongside the miners.

Yet it cannot be in Labour's best interests to associate closely with Mr Scargill or to build him up. Indeed, it would suit the party best in the long run for Mr Scargill to lose. This would certainly be to the advantage of the Conservatives as a government, but it would also indirectly help Labour as a party.

The Conservatives won such a sweeping victory last June partly because of thier own virtues – the reputation of a strong administration with a decisive Prime Minister – but also because of fear of what a Labour government would do. That fear was linked with two names, Benn and Scargill: one representing militancy withing the party, the other militancy within the unions. If Labour is to win next time the bogey of militancy needs to be laid in both directions.

The National executives's decision on Wednesday to confirm the explusion of six Militant Tendency supporters suggests that the leadership is alive to the need to clear our extremism from the party. But if Mr Scargill were to win, extremism within the unions would be strengthened. The Government would be dealt a devastating blow, yet Labour would find that the albatross round its neck had grown lager. An outcome that left the Government enfeebled and Labour apparently in thrall to militancy would benefit only the Alliance.

Scargill's demise would lay 1974 ghost

But what did Mr Scargill is defeated? The Government and its supporters would justifiably celebrate a triumph: the ghost of 1974 would have been laid. Yet Labour leaders would also have cause for a quiet smile in private. They could not afford to rejoice in public over the discomfiture of such a prominent union leader.

But it would not only be the Goverament to whom Mr Scargill would no longer pose such a threat. The voters would not be so alarmed by him either. The forces of moderate trade unionism would be encouraged and it would not be easy for the Conservatives to win next time through the Scargill factor.

The immediate effect of the strike is bound to be embarrasing for Labour: both the party and Mr Kinnock personally have lost ground in the opinion polls already. But in the long run Labour would have to gain from the eclipse of Mr Scargill provided that the party does not become locked in such a close embrace with him that it is impossible for one to slide without pulling down the other.

Wait before trial may be limited

By Richard Evans

A statutory restriction on the time defendants have to wait before trial, similar to the Scottish 110-day rule, is likely to be recommended for England and Wales by the Commons home affairs select committee.

The influential all-party body, which has concluded a four-month investigation into the issues of remand in custody and the backlog of cases facing courts, is expected to favour an experiment on Scottish lines, based on guidelines laid down by the Lord Chief Justice.

In Scotland, with certain exceptions, defendants can be freed if they are not tried 110 days after committal.

Kinnock to back policy on incomes

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock believes that Labour should go into the next election with a firm commitment to a formal incomes policy.

The Labour leader did not make great play of his belief in pay controls during his leadership election campaign last year, and there is little information on his views since. But it has now been confirmed that he stands by specific replies given to *The Times* during the Beaconsfield by-election on May 13, 1982.

He said then: "A policy for incomes is necessary, both in the interests of economic development of this country, for the purposes of a planned stimulation of demand and for the purpose of safeguarding very large numbers of workers from the effects of low pay".

Mr Kinnock sai that such a policy would have to combine a statutory minimum wage.

It is thought that private polling has shown that Labour's lack of counter-inflation policy is causing misgivings among potential supporters in the C1, white-collar trade union class, which is so vital for Labour

Call to expand M25 tourism

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

An urgent appeal to the Government ragard London's M25 orbital motorway as a leading tourist attraction and source of job creation was made by the English Tourist Board yesterday.

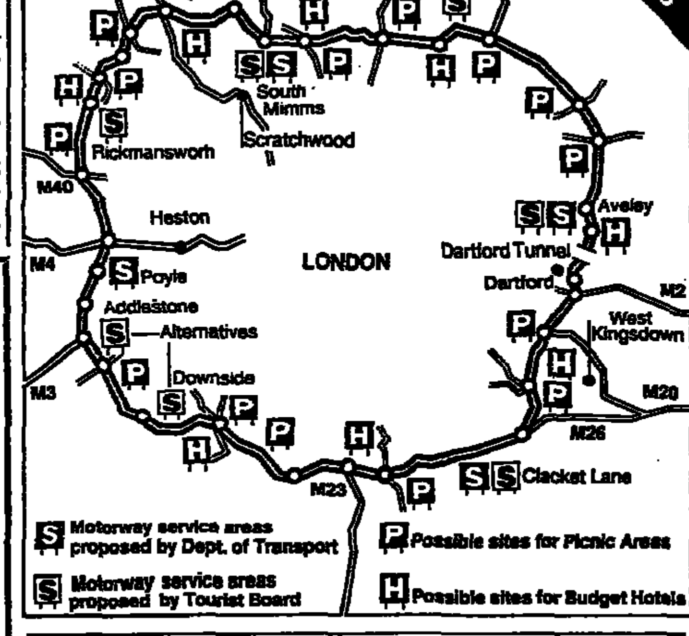
The board wants a chain of tourist hotels, picnic sites, and caravan parks around the 120-mile M25, and six high quality motorway services areas instead of the four currently proposed by the Department of Transport.

It wants the development of the sites handed over to provate developers instead of the present arrangements under Department of Transport control.

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the board, said yesterday at a London symposum that the Government had underestimated both traffic levels and the tourist impact of the M25, in the years ahead.

A massive growth in demand for trips and facilities "should be seen as opportunities for job creation and contribution to the economy as we change from being a manufacturing to a service economy", Mr Montague added.

He emphasized that the board was not advocating desecration of English countryside, which was in fact one of the most valuable assets of the leisure industry.



Use of jail body belts 'increasing'

By Frances Gibb, Correspondent Legal Affairs

Medieval-style body belts fitted with handcuffs are increasingly being used in Britain's prisons, according to a report by the Prison Reform Trust published today.

In one year, from 1981 to 1982, their use on non-medical grounds nearly trebled from 41 occasions to 107, the report says.

The body belt is a thick leather strap which is fastened round the prisoner's waist and has handcuffs (iron for men, leather for women), attached to a ring on either side.

According to prisoners who have worn the belt, the arms cannot be stretched out and the body becomes hunched, with cramp often setting in, the report says.

The report also discloses an increase in the use of solitary confinement.

The most frequently used form of solitary confinement is the stripped cell which usually contains only a mattress. It is of "major concern" that these are not mentioned in the Prison Rules, and that their use is not recorded in official statistics, the report says.

The report calls for publication of complete statistics on segregation; for standards on accommodation in special and stripped cells, and for the abolition of the body belt.

**Beyond Restraint: the use of body belts, special, stripped and padded cells in Britain's prisons.* (Prison Reform Trust, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's (Park, London NW1 4RS, £2).



Mr Arthur Scargill making an aside to photographers while waiting for marchers to catch up during a rally at Blyth, Northumberland, yesterday.

'Accept ballot cash' call to engineering leaders

Moderate engineering workers are pressing leaders of Britain's second-lrgest union to defy TUC policy and accept government money for secret postal ballots.

The 52-man policy-making national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (engineering section) will be asked next week to take up the offer of state cash for elections to full-time office.

The proposals comes from moderates in the union's Shropshire and Cheshire division, who argue in a motion to the union's conference that engineering workers' leaders should be instructed to accept government contribution towards the cost of any postal ballot "in the event of ballots for trade union executives becoming a legal requirement."

A rival motion fromeft-wingers in Hampshire urges the union to continue with its present policy of boycotting funds available from the Government under its trade union laws, so keeping in step with the TUC which has refused state cash since the Employment Act, 1980 became law.

The moderates' move has the personal backing of Mr Terry Duffy, president of the million-strong AUEW, and a majority of his executive council of seven. But it is not expected to be carried.

A similar proposal was easily defeated at the engineering workers, conference three years ago.

Teachers plan special meeting on flat-rate pay

The National Union of Teachers, Britain's largest teaching union, will hold a special delegate conference later his year to settle the controversy over flat rate salary increases and proposals to restructure wage scales.

The 1,800 delegates to the union's annual conference in Blackpool voted yesterday to opt for a flat rate claim rather than a perentage one but the conference ran out of time and was unable to vote on

The flat rate issue surfaced earlier this week when young teachers swung against executive secpticism and gave it their strong backing. If the NUT adopts this type of claim it would overturn the unions's 15-year policy

Retrial ordered

Mr Benjamin Jamlin, aged 47, district maintenance officer for Wandsworth Council, who denies bribery charges involving £1,000 is to face retrial at the Central Criminal Court

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

BUPA agrees package deal with private hospitals to control costs

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Britain's largest private health insurer, the British United Provident Association, (BUPA) yesterday announced a deal with 140 private hospitals which, it claimed, would control costs and limit subscription icreases.

The package includes agreements with the largest private hospital groups including Nuffield Hopitals, American Medical International, and the Hospital Corporation of America.

It will allow subscribers to the association to be treated at predetermined charges, which will be fixed for up to a year at a time.

Subscription costs to the association and other medical insurers have risen by an average of 15 to 20 per cent in recent years, well above inflation. The association's set to rise another 5 per cent in July. Mr Bob Graham, its chief executive, said that the agreement "hopefully will help us to reduce subscription increases".

In the face of steep increases in costs, the growth in the numbers covered by provate health insurance, now 4.2 million, has slowed to about 3 to 4 per cent a year on the association's figures.

Under the new agreement the first indication that competing interests in the private medical sector may be willing to work together, the association is agreeing a range of charges with each hospital to cover accommodation, meals, operating theatre fees, drugs, dressings and nursing care, so producing a daily rate for time in hospital.

BUPA will pay the hospitals direct, on a monthly basis, simplifying administration on both sides and removing the need for subscribers to pay the hospital and reclaim. Doctors' fees, however, will still have first to be paid direct by subscribers.

The association refused to reveal the figures it had agreed with each hospital. Competitors said privately that they believed the deal to be cosmetic.

Private Patients Plan, which covers about 20 per cent of the market, against BUPA's 70 per cent plus, is planning to announce next week its own reunion of insurance premiums, starting with company groups, which it claims will help control private hospital charges significantly.

Mr Graham, the association's chief executive said that the new agreement "means that greater stability in private sector costs is now possible".

Under the package, new subscribers and those renewing their subscription, will take out cover for hospitals categorized into A, B, and C within the association's existing scheme for individuals, groups and companies in London and outside.

Under the association's increased rates from July, which will represent about a 9 per cent inrease on the year after the rise of 4 to 5 per cent in subscriptions last January, a married man with a family aged between 30 and 49 would pay a maximum of £55.73 a month, or £668.76 annually for cover in any hospital, including the more expensive London ones.

For cover in national health service provincial hospitals, or local independent hospitals outside London, the equivalent cover would cost £37.98 or £455.76 a year.

For C category hospitals, non-teaching hospitals, and most local hospitals outside London, the cost would be £30.85 or £370.20.

Group subscriptions and other arrangements can reduce the costs.



Broadsword revisited: Princess Alexandra holding on to her hat during a windy inspection of the frigate's guard of honour yesterday.

Princess visits ship that survived 'bouncing bomb'

Princess Alexandra visited HMS Broadsword at Devonport yesterday to unveil a new battle honours board.

Broadsword, which the princess launched on the Clyde in 1976, was nearly sunk during the Falklands conflict.

A 1,000 lb bomb hit the sea 15 feet short of the frigate. It then bounced through her stern

Princess Alexandra, who was present at the ship's commissioning in 1979, spent much of her visit talking to 23 of the crew who took part in the Falklands campaign.

Sanctions against solicitors 'inadequate'

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tougher sanctions against incompetent solicitors and a written professional code of conduct are urged by the Lay Observer for Scotland, the legal ombudsman, in a report published yesterday.

Mrs Joan Macintosh, monitors the handling of complaints by the Law Society of Scotland, says its treatment of comlainants is "stringent".

But the sanctions available to tackle incompetent solicitors are inadequate, she says. Although the society has power to deal with grave misconduct and minor misdemeanours, it has little power to tackle wrongdoing in between.

Furthermore, she says "the important point for aggrieved clients is that virtually none of the sanctions actually provides for any compensation."

Mrs Macintosh also urges greater publicity for the complaints procedures of the Law Society and Lay Observer. In 1983, she received 8 complaints, compared with 45 in 1982. Half arrived in the last two months of the year after publicity about her appointment

Seventh annual report of the Scottish Lay Observer 1983: HC Paper 372 (Stationery Office £3.30 net).

Ombudsman criticizes MSC for refusing aid

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission is criticized by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) in his report published yesterday for refusing to help an unemployed man with removal expenses that he would incur in taking a new job.

In his report for 1983-84, Sir Cecil Clothier upholds the man's complaint of maladministration by the commission.

The man had asked for an extension of the one-year period in which he was entitled to receive allowances under the Employment Transfer Scheme because of difficulty in selling his house. The scheme is designed to encourage unemployed people to move to take up job vacancies which would otherwise remain unfilled.

The Manpower Services Commission granted him another six months.

Sir Cecil said that the basis for granting the previous extension was equally valid when the complainant wanted a further short extension.

The commission has since granted the man a further extension

Sixth report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Stationery Office, £6.40 net).

'Moonies' lose venue

By Andrew Lycett

Leeds Castle, which has played host to Middle East and EEC summit meetings, cancelled a conference scheduled to start this morning because it discovered at the last minute that it was sponsored by the Unification Church, the group known as "the Moonies".

A three-day meeting by a body calling itself the Professors' World Peace Academy was to have been held in the Culpeper Conference Centre adjoining the castle, which is run by the Leeds Castle Foundation, a charity and which has been trying to improve its income since the arrival of a new managing director, Mr Andrew Grant, from San Diego Zoo, California, last year.

However, Mr Grant was away last week. The castle authorities were alerted to the Unification Church background to the conference only on Tuesday. The next day, Mr Edmund Williams, manager, planning and administration, consulted the trustees, about whether or not to cancel it.

Software purchases of £400m forecast

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

More than £400m worth of microcomputer programs will be purchased for British homes in 1988, and half will be used for education, a report published yesterday says.

The study by the Economist Intelligence Unit of the British microcomputer industry assessed the value of the software market last year at £127m. That represents a growth of 170 per cent on 1982.

The report concludes: "The results of the survey show that 85 per cent of all software sold in 1983 is used in conjunction with micros costing less than £2,000: that is, low-priced personal computers and home computers."

The educatinal demand for computer programs is growing fast. Child education software grew from £1m worth of sales in 1982 to £10m within 12 months. By 1987/8 the educational market outside the home – schools, colleges, universities – will be worth £45m.

According to the unit's reserchers: "People are starting to buy software for the computers they have already purchased."

The growth of the computer sales will diminish and and be superceded by the purchase of software.

Boots and W. H. Smith now account for more than 20 per cent of the software sales to home computer users

The markets for microcomputer software in Europe is published in five volumes. The British volume is available from the unit at St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT. Price £1,100.

● What claims to be the first microcomputer literacy school in Britain is to open at the end of the month in London. The organizers say that thousands of microcomputers all over the country are not being used to their full capacity or are not being used at all.

Three types of course are offered by the Microcomputer Literacy School, Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HN, each 15 hours long. They start from fundamentals and work through to applications.

● Acorn, the manufacturer of the BBC microcomputer, has formed a joint venture with BSR International, to develop the technology used by Philips on its video discs as a method of storing information for microcomputers.

Professional
Corporate
Home
forecast
400 £m
300
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

UK Microcomputer Software sales 1982-88

Pill plea to Thatcher by agony aunts

By Richard Evans

Britain's "agony aunts" went to Downing Street yesterday to hand out well-meaning advice on contraception.

Katie Boyle, Claire Rayner, Marjorie Proops and Anna Raeburn were among two dozen advice columnists who strongly urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to continue to allow doctors the right to prescribe contraceptives to under-16s without consulting parents.

In a strongly-worded letter they told the Prime Minister of their deep disquiet that the Department of Health and Social Security's existing guidelines, which allow the confidential provision of contraceptives by doctors, may be amended.

The pressure for such change was based on remarkably naivety or wishful thinking, and would probably lead to an increase in unwanted pregnancies in girls aged 14 and 15, they said.

Mrs Thatcher is known privately to support the campaign led by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a Roman Catholic mother of 10 children, from Wisbech, to prevent doctors giving contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent.

Mrs Gillick who failed to have the existing guildelines declared unlawful in the High Court, is taking her case to the Court of Appeal. The controversy has divided the Commons, with 121 MPs from different parties signing an early-day motion supporting the existing arrangements, and 109 calling for a change.

At a press conderence in the Comons after their visit to Downing Street, Claire Rayner an advice columnist on the *Sunday Mirror*, said: "All we are asking the Prime Minister to do is to consider very carefully any change in the guidelines. The existing guidelines offer a vital flexibility to doctors in giving help to young people.

Mr Terence Davis, Labour MP for Birmingham, Hodge Hill, who arranged yesterday's meeting in the Commons, said the number of pregnancies in girls aged-15 had been significantly reduced since the guidelines were introduced.

Austin takes lead in new car sales

By Clifford Webb

Austin Rover chiefs already celebrating yesterday's launch of the Montego family saloon last night added a rare victory over Ford in the battle for market leadership in Britain.

Official new car registration figures issued by the Society for Motor Manufacturers and Traders showed that in the first 20 days of this month Austin Rover picked up 25.5 per cent of sales, beating Ford's 25.2 per cent. General Motors (Vauxhall and Opel) was third with 15.4 per cent.

Austin Rover is unlikely to retain leadership for the month as a whole, but the state-owned group's improved showing may force Mr Sam Toy, Ford's chief executive, to bring back the big discount bonuses for his dealers, which he dropped six months ago.

Austin Rover dealers are enjoying bonuses of several hundred pounds on each Metro and Maestro they sell above three-tier targets. Those bonuses, which operate until June 15, came after a similar campaign by General Motors, which lifted it to second place ahead of Austin Rover last February.

Importers suffered because of the increased competition in an already fiercely discounted market, their share falling from 57.9 per cent to 50.7 per cent.

Haemophilia link made after 30-year search

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The missing factor which affects the life of every haemophiliac has been genetically engineered for the first time in a joint project involving British and American scientists. It is likely substantially to help sufferers of the disease when it becomes commercially available.

Factor VIII is the blood-clotting protein which is absent in haemophiliacs and who are as a result vulnerable to uncontrollable loss of blood. Until now Factor VIII has been produced in an expensive and complex process from blood plasma obtained from human donors, and is relatively impure.

The process carries the risk of exposing haemophiliac patients to hepatitis and possibly AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). In a search which began 30 years ago, scientists have sought to provide a safer, surer and more plentiful supply of Factor VIII.

Yesterday, in announcements made in London and San Francisco, details of the successful genetically engineered form of Factor VIII were revealed. The project involved a team of eight at the haemophilia centre and immunology department at the Royal Free Hospital school of medicine, London, the Speywood Laboratories in Wrexham, Clwyd, and Genentech Inc, of San Francisco.

During three years of research, more than five tons of human plasma was purified at Wrexham and at the Royal Free Hospital to provide Factor VIII which was then sent to Genentech scientists for further investigation.

In a typical 25-hour phase of the purification process at the hospital, input of the equivalent of 1200 blood donations produced just one milligram of Factor VIII, which would be enough for just four doses for a patient.

Dr Edward Tuddenham, the project director at the Royal Free Hospital, said: "In time, genetically engineered Factor VIII may replace the protein currently extracted from human blood plasma."

Mr Ken Milne, a member of the executive committee of the Haemophilia Society, which represents Britain's 4,500 suffers from the disease, inheritable only in males, said: "We want adequate supplies of Factor VIII without such side effects as hepatitis

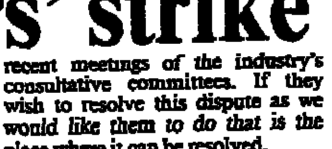
"We have to be realistic. This new form of Factor VIII is unlikely to be generally available until perhaps the end of the decade."

Several years of work remain before the product will be available for use by haemophiliacs, according to Genentech. It is to be marketed in Europe by Speywood Laboratories of Wrexham.

PARLIAMENT April 26 1984

Thatcher resists calls to intervene in miners' strike

COMMONS



Thatcher: Board ready to discuss problems

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, repeatedly resisted demands from Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, during questions in the Commons, to intervene and resolve the coal mining dispute.

Instead she criticized the National Union of Mineworkers for failing to attend meetings of the industry's consultative committees, which was the place where the strike could be resolved.

The "extremely reasonable" pay offer made to the miners would keep their pay 25 per cent above average industrial pay. She referred again to her Government's high investment record in the coal industry and during the exchanges told Mr Kinnock "Try and match that."

These began when Mr Kinnock asked if Mr MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, had informed the Government of his reported willingness to revise the timing of his pit closure programme.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, is regularly informed by Mr MacGregor about the details but I understand that it is under the regular consultative machinery that any suggestions were made by Mr MacGregor to the unions in the industry.

Mr Kinnock: The Prime Minister did not answer the question. I think the word she was groping for was "no." (Labour laughter) As the chairman of the NCB did not see fit to inform the Government, what validity does she think others can put on that reported offer?

Could she get the chairman of the NCB and use the powers we know she has to do that, and play her full part in satisfactorily resolving this dispute?

How long is she going to go on trying to pretend that she, who through her policies is the author of this conflict, has nothing to do with it?

Mrs Thatcher: This Government leaves the NCB to get on with the management of the industry within the objectives it has given and within the financial arrangements which have been made, which are the most generous any governments has ever made for the coal industry.

Under this Government one would not expect details to be regularly passed between management of the coal board and the Secretary of State for Energy.

The NCB chairman made clear the board are ready to continue to discuss all the industry's problems and how best to achieve the restructuring necessary to realise a high volume, low-cost industry, which is the board's aim.

It is a matter of regret to all those who want to see the industry resolve the present difficulties that the NUM have not attended any of the recent meetings of the industry's consultative committees. If they wish to resolve this dispute as we would like them to do that is the place where it can be resolved.

Mr Kinnock: The continued argument that the Prime Minister puts that she has got nothing to do with these things does not convince anyone at all. She clearly gave Mr MacGregor his remit, he takes orders; she is in the position to change those orders and stop this current conflict.

Does the Prime Minister acknowledge that while the level of investment is higher, under the last Labour Government investment in the coal mining industry went up 160 per cent over five years but under this Government it has gone up 9.2 per cent over four years.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think percentages are relevant – (Labour laughter) – particularly when one looks at the base figures.

This Government since I went into No 10 Downing Street, £3,800m has been invested in the coal industry and it is expected, assuming this management continues, that a further £3,000m will be invested over the next four years. Try to match that. (Conservative cheers).

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk, West, Lab): As the NUM has offered to meet the NCB to discuss the agenda for expansion of the industry rather than its contraction, is it not about time she stopped shirking her responsibilities and intervened to try to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute which has already cost the NCB £1,000m plus £80m in extra policing costs, which could all have been used to keep pits open instead of in this senseless vendetta against the miners.



Fatchett: Direct result of industrial policies

Mrs Thatcher: The best way to secure expansion is by low costs and lower prices. Then there would not only be excellent sales in this country but more possibility of exports overseas. That is precisely Mr MacGregor's policy.

Mr David Nellist (Coventry, South-East, Lab): Mr MacGregor, during his stewardship of the steel industry, took steel production to the level of the thirties and is now cutting coal production to 90m tonnes, the lowest level for 120 years since 1864.

Is it the Prime Minister's intention that the future of the working class should be the levels of production, the wages, the employment laws and the policing of the 19th century?

Mrs Thatcher: World capacity of steel is 900m tonnes; world demand 650m tonnes and therefore production had to be cut in the western industrialized countries substantially while we are giving aid to people to build steel plants in other countries.

The main way to expand coal production is what Mr MacGregor is doing: high volume, low cost coal, and investment directed to achieving a prosperous coal industry which will be of more benefit to those who work in it.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C): Will she condemn wholeheartedly political strikes and the financing or attempted financing of the present miners' strike by a political fund. (Labour laughter).

Mrs Thatcher: This dispute shows great differences between the miners who work in the industry.

If one looks at it on merit, there is an extremely reasonable pay offer which will keep miners pay at about 25 per cent above average industrial pay, with generous early retirement and redundancy pay offers, better than anything previous, and the investment for the future indicates this Government's faith in a prosperous coal industry.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds, Central, Lab): Will she indicate whether she would be satisfied with the situation I experienced at first hand, of a person going about legal and legitimate business being held by the police for five hours, being photographed by the police, questioned about his personal bank account, his debts, hire purchase commitments, cautioned by the police and told he was not able to go into Nottinghamshire again.

Is she satisfied with that sort of policing or does she recognize it is a direct result of her own industrial policies?

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Fatchett has a specific complaint against the police there is a well known complaints machinery which should be used.

The conduct of the police in general has enabled many thousands of miners to carry out their wish to go to work and achieve a good deal of production this week and in previous weeks.

Observer conditions of transfer not breached

FLEET STREET

No application for consent to the transfer of The Observer to a new owner has been made to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mrs Margaret Thatcher the Prime Minister, said in the Commons.

She did not reply directly to a request by Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, that she should echo the words of her predecessor, Mr Edward Heath, in condemning the activities of Lonrho as the unacceptable face of capitalism.

Mrs Thatcher said that if an application was made it would be considered under the relevant provisions of the Fair Trading Act. It did not seem to her that what Mr Steel had said was relevant to that.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said later in reply to a private notice question about the newspaper's future, that he proposed to take no action unless a transfer of ownership fell within the provisions of the Fair Trading Act of 1973.

That Act (he continued) provides that my consent is required to the transfer of a newspaper above a certain size to a newspaper proprietor.

I may only give consent after reference to and a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission unless I am satisfied that the newspaper in question is uneconomic as a going concern and either that the case is one of urgency or that it is not intended to continue as a separate newspaper.

I have received no application for my consent in relation to The Observer.

Mr Peter Shore chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, who had asked the question, said he was sorry that Mr Tebbit did not appear to share the widespread concern felt about the threat to the future and indeed the future independence of The Observer.

Nor (he went on) has he sought to deplore, as I would have expected him to do, the public display of the insolence of wealth and the arrogance of power which has accompanied that threat.

Did Mr Tebbit not recall the statement made by his predecessor in July, 1981, as a condition of the sale of The Observer, that the editor "should not be subject to restraint in expressing opinion or reporting news that might conflict with the opinions or interests of the proprietor"?

It was the unanimous opinion of the five independent and specially appointed independent directopts, following their meeting last Tuesday, that Mr Rowland's attempts to muzzle and denigrate the Observer editor "constitute an inhibition if not a retraint on the editor's freedom and further that they constitute improper propietorial interference in the accurate presentation of news and the free expression of opinion".

Does Mr Tebbit agree (he continued) and does he also agree that Mr Rowland's further threat to close down, sell off, withdraw advertising and impose harsh new financial targets on The Observer amount to a deliberate and massive effort further to coerce the editor and deny him the free expression of his opinions?

Under Section 62 of the Fair Trading Act 1973, where a transfer of a newspaper subject to conditions has been made and where those conditions have been breached, the person cerned, "shall be guilty of an offence carrying with it on conviction imprisonment for a term nt exceeding two years or to a fine or to both".

What action, if any did Mr Tebbit, who was clearly not without resources, intend to take to safeguard the editorial independence of The Observer? Whould he make plain that if any sale took place to Mr Maxwell or any other interest conditions for safeguarding editorial independence would be strengthened rather than weakened before his consent could be obtained?

Mr Tebbit: In the event that a transfer is proposed which comes within the provisions of the Act, it is likely that a reference may be made and then I shall take into consideration any comments that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission may make, but until such a matter arises his question is hypothetical. On the other matters about which he worked himself up into a certain degree of lather, he may have misdirected himself.

Winnick: Lonrho has broken engagement

He carefully did not quote in full and omitted a vital part of the statement of the independent directoors of The Observer. Their statement says: "In our view under the terms of the memorandum of agreement dated July 9, 1981, they constitute" – that is the actions of Lonrho – "improper proprietorial interference in the accurate presentation of news and free expression of opinion."

The memorandum of agreement dated July 9, 1981 is not made with or by or imposed by the Government. It is an agreement between Lonrho, the editor of The Observer, Outram Limited and the NUJ chapel. I am advised that there has not been a breach at the moment of the conditions of transfer.

The conditions of transfer were that certain arrangements should be made through the articles of association of The Observer Newspaper Ltd. Those articles of association have not been changed. The agreements which were entered into make it plain that the recourse for the editor if he believes he has a dispute concerning these matters is to go to the independent directors whose decision in these matters shall be final.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L) said it was apparent that the withdrawal by Lonrho of substanatial advertising was a diliberate attempt to negate the judgment of the independent directors that the freedom of the editor was being interfered with.

The mininster had responsibility from the involvement of his predecessor to ensure that the original conditions were satisfied.

Mr Tebbit said he would carry out his obligation to ensure that the conditions of the consent were observed. But Mr Beith was confusing matters which were ancillarty to consent but not directly part of consent.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) said it would help press freedom to take the matter more seriously. Lonrho had broken the agreement given in 1981 that it would not interfere with the editorial judgment of the paper. The row had come about simply because the editor's article clashed with Lonroh's business interests.

Mr Tebbit said he had explainded what his powers were.

If Mr Winnick (he said) wishes to tempt me as Secretary of State to become involved deeply in matters concerning the balance between proprietors and particular editors of newspapers, he may subsequently regret offering me that tempatation, particualrly as I understand there had been mooted a proposal that there should be what is called a Labour newspaper in which the principal objective would be to ensure that the proprietors made sure that the editor toed the party line. (Laughter)

● After the statement had been repeated in the House of Lords, Lord Ardwick (Lab) a former news editor of The Observer, said: This is a dangerous moment in the life of a great newspaper. My instincts are naturally with the editor of that paper for which I once worked.

In this situation one must tread delicately. This is a newspaper which is esteemed by all journalists and loved by its readers. They hope everything will be done, including the good offices of the Government, to see The Observer is maintained in its traditional independence and high journalistic style.

Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: I entirely appreciate the point he has properly made in such a judicious fashion. We need to be very careful about what we say at the present stage.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Cycle Tracks Bill, remaining stages. Private Tenants' Rights Bill, second readings. Lords (11): Video Recordings Bill, committee.

Chief whip defends rates vote

HOUSE OF LORDS

The reasoned amendment by the Opposition at the second reading of the Rates Bill in the House of Lords had been tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the Government and therefore it had been right that peers who only rarely attended should have made a special effort on that occasion Lord Denham, Government Chief Whip, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Beswick (Lab) had asked whether the Government was satisfied that the number of peers, customarily non-attendant, whose presence was ensured on April 9 to vote against the amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Rates Bill, added to the recently enhanced reputation of the House of Lords. Lord Denham: Yes, my lords (Laughter).

Lord Beswick: Does he not agree with that part referring to the enhanced reputation of the House that sprang from a growing feeling in the country that here you could advance an argument and it would be listened to in a more restrained atmosphere than in the Commons?

It is possible to reconcile that appreciation of the situation with what happened on April 9?

Lord Denham: A reasoned amendment to the second reading of a Government Bill is a rare event. That such an amendment should be moved on an issue that was a clear manifesto commitment is tantamount to asking for a vote of no confidence in the Government.

In these circumstances I believe it is right that Government peers who attend only rarely, should make a special effort to do so.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab): I was told that one Conservative peer had to guide one of his colleagues into the Chamber because he had never been here before.

Does he believe this enhances the reputation of this house or detracts from it?

Lord Denham: He must not believe every story he hears in the lobbies of this House. A number of peers on both sides came who only attend rarely and on a matter of this importance I think it right they did so.

Later **Lord Denham** said that even without the votes of peers who had attended on a fifth or less occasions during the 1982-83 session, the Government would still have won by 151 to 128.

Private Bills

The Associated British Ports (No 2) Bill and the Derwent Valley Railway Bill were read the third time in the Commons.

Aid for repairing homes

HOUSING BILL

Private owners of defective homes built with prefabricated reinforced concrete would be entitled to reinstatement grants of up 100 per cent or, in severe cases, the buildings would be bought back by the local authorities, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, told the Commons when moving the second reading of the Housing Defects Bill.

He listed the types of houses to be covered by the Bill. There were Airey, Boot, Butterley, Cornish Unit, Dyke CC, Gregory, Hamish Cross, Lindsay, Myton, Newland, Orlit, Parkinson, Reema, Schindler, Stent, Stonecrete, Stour, Tarran-/Dorran, Teebeam, Underdown, Unitroy, Unity, Waller, Wates, Whitson-Fairhurst, Winget and Woolaway.

Local authorities would also consider grants or repurchasing local variations of these types.

He said carbonization and chloride attack was widespread in these homes because the PRC components gradually deteriorated and started to crack.

Building societies were already extremely cautious about lending on the security of a PRC-built house but they were not justified in assuming that there would be defects in other homes built of non-traditional materials.

Homes built after 1960 but designed before 1960 would be covered by the Bill.

I hope a scheme of assistance for houses of this type (he said) will be brought into operation later in the year.

Assistance is to be available to individuals and not to corporate bodies. The main form of assistance will be a grant towards reinstatement where repairs would make the building acceptable for a private sector mortgage. Local authorities must be satisfied that the house would have a further life of 30 years.

If these conditions could not be met, the only alternative was repurchase. This was also the only practical solution for flats.

Owners would be required to make a 10 per cent contribution towards the cost of the repairs. But in cases of financial hardship a local authority could make a grant of 100 per cent.

Local authorities would offer to repurchase badly affected properties at 95 per cent of the defect-free value, taking into account any improvements made.

The Government had originally intended making no contribution towards local authority expenditure in repurchasing dwellings. But in the light of representations it had now decided there would be a specific Exchequer contribution of 75 per cent of the difference between the price paid to the owner of the defective house and its defective value.

The Bill did not apply to owners of houses and flat which had never been in the public sector. The Government owed a particular duty to those who had bought, in good faith, houses which were originally in the public sector. He did not think the Government could or should provide a guarantee for houses developed in the private sector.

The Government was worried about those people who had bought houses from the public sector in good faith and without knowledge of the defects when those defects were not discoverable by ordinary survey and who found, if they wanted to move to a new job, they could not sell their house. That was the problem to which the Government was addressing itself.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on housing and construction, (Norwood, Lab), moved an amendment that the House, while welcoming the principle of assistance for private owners of defective homes, declined to give the Bill a second reading.

The amendment said the Bill provided no help for more than a million families who remained tenants of publicly-owned non-traditional and industrialised defective homes. It would place further burdens on ratepayers and local authorities and failed to place a duty on the Government to help all occupants of defective non-traditional and industrialised homes, irrespective of tenure.

He said the Oppostion deplored the Bill's partiality and prejudice and the fact that it was placing such burdens on local authorities when they would be facing their most testing financial year.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading West, C) said his constituents were worried about the buy back arrangements. The terms were not quite clear. Who was going to pay for the survey?

It would be a good idea to provide some sort of certification when the job was finished so that the home owner had evidence he could use when trying to sell his house at a later date.

Mr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport), said the minister must go back to the Treasury and find extra money. He had the money for the private part of this equation, but he had not yet been able to convince the House that he had a special allocation to help those local authorities which would be facing substantial bills.

Union Bill

The Commons gave a third reading early today (Thursday) to the Trade Union Bill which ensures secret ballots for union officials and a periodic ballot among union members on political contributions. The voting was 321 votes to 140 – Government majority, 82.

Links that symbolize terrorism

ULSTER

The connextions between the IRA and the Libyans should bring home to Britain's friends abroad the true nature of terrorism in Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions.

Mr Andrew Mackay (Berkshire East, C) had asked: Bearing in mind the acknowledged close links between the IRA and the Libyan regime, and the most unfortunate remarks of the Republic's foreign minister during the St James's Square embassy siege, will be assure the House that we will be even more vigilant in respect of security in the province in the next few months?

Mr Prior: I can assure the House we will be as vigilant as ever. I do not think we can be more vigilant. As for any connextion between Libya and the IRA, I hope it will bring home both to people in this country and particularly to contries abroad and our friends abroad, the true nature of terrorism in Northern Ireland as well as the true nature of terrorism in other parts of the world.

Mt James Molyneaux (Lagan Valley, OUP): Will he encourage the commanders of the security forces in Northern Ireland to take more effective measures to combat the new form of incendiary attacks on patrolling vehicles designed to burn alive the occupants of those vehicles and shoot them it they attempt to bail out?

Mr Prior: Yes. We are concerned about the new methods being used and particularly the use of large petrol bombs to soak a vehicle. This is something we have very much in mind and of course it does show clearly the difficulties that the security forces face,

Mr Roy Beggs (Antrim East, OUP): Does he recognize that the enlarged type of petrol bombs are a threat to the lives of the security forces? Will he indicate that the security forces in Northern Ireland have his support and the support of the Government in taking whatever steps necessary, including the firing of live rounds, to protect their own lives?

Mr Prior: I understand the force of what he is saying but the security forces have to take into account many factors in dealing with this new situation, in so far as it is new. In so far as it is an extension and an expansion of petrol bomb throwing, which has been going on for a long while, of course the security forces would have to be careful indeed before they adopted the sort of measures he suggests, because who do they fire at?

And could not the results of all that get the security forces into just the sort of predicament that the terrorists are aiming for?

Disgraceful treatment of Zola Budd

The treatment meted out to the athlete Zola Budd had been a disgrace to those who had meted it out, Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister said when a Conservative MP complained during question time of the treatment of Miss Budd by the GLC, the Torfaen Council and what was left of the Labour Party.

The matter was raised by Mr Keith Best (Ynys Mon, C) who complained of the petty-minded and despicable conduct of the Greater London Council, Torfaen Council in South Wales and what was left of the Labour Party in picking on and causing distress to a fine 17-year-old athlete.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday and Tuesday: Progress in committee on Finance (No 2) Bill.

Wednesday: Health and Social Security Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday: Further progress in committee on Finance (No 2) Bill.

Friday: Debate on Griffiths report on national health service management.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Further progress in committee on Rates Bill.

Tuesday: London Regional Transport Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on the diffusion of private property.

Thursday: Juries (Disqualification) Bill, second reading.

EEC Commission taking too long over milk

AGRICULTURE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, criticised the European Commission for slowness in providing full details of new quotas for dairy farmers following the EEC farm prices deal, reached four weeks ago.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) had asked her to have an urgent meeting with Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, about the plight facing Britain's dairy farmers, many of whom he said faced early bankruptcy, unless some interim financial measures were introduced to cushion the blow which had descended upon them following the sudden introduction of the quotas.

The vast majority of such farmers had voted for Mrs Thatcher and her supporters at last year's general election.

Mrs Thatcher: Measures had to be taken to reduce the surpluses produced under the common agricultural policy. Those measures have been taken in two steps and that is right.

Mr Jopling has sent round, as far as he is able, the quotas to the industry.

We have not yet had full details from the Commission. I would agree with his implied criticism on the slowness with which the Commission is acting and hope we will get further details soon.

It was thought right to let the industry have the details we could ourselves state because the quota will apply from the beginning of April.

● Mrs Thatcher once again reiterated that the United Kingdom would not consent to a loan to assist EEC finances until other things were settled. During questions, she set out the British position on the EEC's finances.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) asked her to say that the Government would not, between now and 1986, make a loan of £280m to the EEC.

Mrs Thatcher. There are two points in that question. We have not yet agreed to an increase in own resources because there are two conditions we attach to such agreement before we could recommend it which have not been fulfilled: namely, ther will have to be strict control of Community expenditure before the budgets for the year are decided by the separate departments. Secondly, there would have to be a fairer system for financing the burden of expenditure.

This has not been agreed and we have therefore not agreed to an increase of own resources. It was not proposed for two years and that means that the Community will already be in difficulty over this year's expenditure and possibly next year's.

It is suggested that there should possibly be a voluntary loan. That would have to be unanimous and we have made clear that we cannot agree until other things are settled first.

Cleaning up Ulster's construction

The Government could still do some further things to clean up the housing industry in Northern Ireland, Mr Christopher Patten, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said in the Commons at question time.

He added that he was having discussions next week to consider further measures to limit the scale of abuse in the industry.

This followed a call by Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) for urgent steps to end the misappropriation of public money through the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

Mr Patten replied: Although I do not accept the implied criticism of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive's procedures, if Mrs Knight has specific evidence of the misappropriation of public funds it should be passed immediately to the police for investigation.

Mrs Knight: Does Mr Patten not consider it totally unacceptable that the British taxpayer, through the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, should be funding the purchase of bombs and guns to be used to attack the British taxpayer?

There is widespread abuse of tax certificates within the executive, protection rackets and all sorts of illegal money-raising activities with the knowledge of the housing executive if not its connivance. What does Mr Patten intend to do about it?

Mr Patten: I do not think one has to exaggerate in order to accept this is extremely worrying. I was pleased by the success of the RUC anti-racketeer squad. I am having discussions next week to consider further measures to limit the scale of the abuse. I recognize the concern of the House and we will do what we can to limit the abuse.

Mr James McCusker (Upper Bann, OUP) said that the chairman of the executive, in a TV interview, has said there was no alternative to building houses in areas where there would be massive abuse by the IRA and a refusal to pay rents.

Mr Patten said the recent TV programme was concerned with subcontractors which raised issues which were not entirely a matter for the executive.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast East, DUP): Can Mr Patten look into the details of a contract recently awarded to a West Belfast man with no building experience and no building premises, who gave a public telephone number as his own, who lived in a housing executive house and had rent arrears and was on supplementary benefit?

Mr Patten: Yes.

Paisley presses EEC chief to investigate Ulster milk quota

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim North and chairman of the agriculture committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly, has asked Mr Poul Dalsager, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, to visit Ulster to discuss implementation of the new milk quotas.

Farmers in Northern Ireland have accused Britain of "selling them down the river" in refusing to concede the extra 65,000 tonnes decreed by the commission over and above their 1983 production.

The controversy has arisen as the result of an evident misunderstanding between the commission and Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture.

The extra 65,000 tonnes, an increase of about 4.5 per cent, was intended to recognize the special position of Ulster dairy farmers, many of whom have small holdings on poor land, and to give them equal treatment with farmers in the republic, who have been allowed a 4.65 per cent increase.

But it has since transpired that the increase in Ulster would have to be deducted from the total allowable quota for the United Kingdom. Dairy farmers in Northern Ireland have, therefore, been told that, so far from receiving special treatment, they must cut their production by 9 per cent in line with those in Britain.

Dr George Chambers, chief executive of the Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland, has said that "in full agreement with the Ulster Farmers' Union, we reiterate our view that an injustice has been done.

Neither the decision nor its packaging is acceptable, and we shall continue to contest it until we receive fair play", he added.

There are five Milk Marketing Boards, one for England and Wales, one in Northern Ireland, and three in Scotland.

The England and Wales Board and the Scottish Board were established in 1933, under pressure from the National Farmers' Union. It wanted to end price competition which it said was driving small producers out of business.

They are statutory cooperatives, financed by the producers, who are all required to register with them. Technically they are not monopoly buyers, but in England and Wales, for example, all but about 2 per cent of milk sold from farms goes to the board's dairies.

The two small Scottish boards, the Aberdeen and District and the North of Scotland, were set up later, after farmers in those areas declined to sell their produce to the main Scottish board. Between them they account for just over 10 per cent of sales in Scotland.

The European Commission has said that it regards the boards as illegal monopolies. It is preparing to challenge their powers in the European Court.

Other countries, notably the Republic of Ireland, have objected to the boards "dual pricing" policy, whereby a high price for milk in liquid form is allegedly used to subsidize sales to creameries for butter and cheese production.

Times man collects top press award

Robert Fisk, the Middle East Correspondent of The Times, yesterday collected the award of Journalist of the Year, the senior accolade in the British Press Awards for 1983.

It was one of six awards won by The Times. Fisk received his for work in the Lebanon, which, the judges said, combined serious analysis wih graphic war reporting of the highest order.

The presentations were made by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, at the Savoy, in London.

John Barry, a freelance was named Specialist Writer of the Year for articles in The Times on the US-USSR nuclear missile negotiations in Geneva.

Other awards for The Times were: Suzy Menkes, Fashion Editor, and Peter Stothard, Features Editor, who were commended in the Specialist Writer of the Year category; Nicholas Timmins, now Social Services Correspondent, was commended in the Reporter of the Year category, and Roger Boyes, Eastern Europe correspondent, was commended in the International Reporter of the Year category for reports from Poland.



Top journalist: Robert Fisk with his award yesterday

Arms workers to strike over sell-off plans

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Workers at 13 Royal Ordnance Factories are due to stop work at lunchtime today in protest at government plans to sell factories and two weapons research and development establishments to the private sector.

The 20,000 half-day strike has been organized by unions who are opposing a Bill now going through Parliament which would transfer ownership of the factories on October to a new holding company, 100 per cent owned by the Government, as a first step toward selling.

Each of the workers on strike today will send a postcard to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, complaining that the proposals will harm Britain's defences and therafter jobs. They also maintain that the move will not save taxpayers' money.

Mr Jack Dromey, a national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night: "We are fighting a war for the future of the ROFs, and there are currently two battles in that war. The first is to stop the Bill, and the next is to secure cast-iron guarantees for the future on jobs, terms and conditions and the unity of the factories being maintained."

The unions are pledged to fight the sale of the factories after vesting day in October for the new company, and to prevent the breaking up of the organization.

From October the 20,000 jobs in the factories will be removed from the Civil Service and will provide the Government with almost all the reduction planned in the size of the Civil Srvice over the next four years.

The protest has been called jointly by unions representing the 13,500 manual workers and Civil Service unions which represent about 6,000 white-collar staff.

● Civil Service unions have also called a one-day strike next Wednesday at Brtish Nuclear Fuels. Their action is expected to close the five plants owned by the company, including the Sellafield reprocessing facility in Cumbria.

The strike, by about 7,000 staff, including clerical workers and senior scientists, has been called in protest at the company's offer of 4.5 per cent increase spread over 15 months. The unions are seeking increases of around 8 per cent.

UK demand for more satellite TV

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Britain could have nine satellite television channels within the next decade if all the applications made to Eutelsat, the European satellite organization are granted.

Other countries are also applying. Eutelsat, which represents all the European telecommunication authorities has received 27 applications for satellite channels from its members. Those have influenced the organization's decision to launch a new series of satellites in 1989 with about 50 per cent more capacity than the present series.

The first of the communication satellites for the organization, was launched last summer. Another will be launched late this year, with a third in 1985.

This year's satellite will carry data, telephone calls and television pictures.

The expected expansion of cable television networks around Europe, principally in France, West Germany and Britain, is contributing to the demand.

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MPs urge more action to tackle family break-ups

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

More government action and funds to prevent children being taken into care and families being broken up was called for yesterday by an all-party committee of MPs.

The Social Services Select Committee, in a 160-page report with 150 recommendations and conclusions, called for:

- Government funds for local and national marriage conciliation services *to try to prevent* marital breakdown;
- The teaching of "parenting skills" to children as part of the school curriculum;
- The provision of more child-minding and day care services to prevent children being taken into long-term care;
- The provision of the long-term supplementary benefit rate to unemployed families with children to help to prevent poverty putting children into care;
- More research by the Department of Health into the sexual abuse of children, the extent to which parents' drug and alcohol abuse leads to children entering care, and how far homelessness does the same.

Housing departments and social services need to cooperate much more to avoid eviction decisions putting children in care, the committee says.

The committee also urges the creation of family courts as a "radical departure" from the present complex court structure for families and children.

These, the committee says, "could offer the prospect of a significantly better deal for children and parents".

The committee says that in England and Wales about 93,000 children, or one in 133 aged under 18, are in care. In inner city areas the figure can be one in 50 or higher.

The reception of a child into care should not automatically be seen as failure.

But "if we used too widely and too easily, the family structure on which society rests can be endangered and parental *rights put at risk; if too* sparingly, children will not recieve the protection to which they are entitled."

However the committee says, there is a "noticeable absence of a positive approach to prevention.

"Society at lage does not always take kindly to moneyeing spent with uncertain results on socially incompetent families, although vastly greater sums spent on rescuing the victims of circumstances are apparently less begrudged".

Education for parenthood should be part of the school curriculum, the committee says. "It is no good teaching children how to be good citizens if they become incompetent parents."

There is a serious shortage of day care places, both for underfives and older children during school holidays.

The committee also says there is a "crying need" for better liaison between the *departments of education and* health and social security, local authorities, and departments within local authorities.

Children in Care: (Social Services Commitee: House of Commons Paper 360; Stationary office: £8.40).

Leading article, page 13

Crowning moment: The Sultan of Johore (second left) being sworn in yesterday for his five-year term as Malaysia's Agong (King), accompanied by the Sultans of Kedah, Perak and Perlis.

Bangladesh tries to bar Indian fence with force

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Relations between India and Bangladesh have reached an all-time low after India's insistence on building a barbed-wire fence around the former province of East Bengal. At least two people have died as a result of cross-border firing, one on each side.

India wants to deter Bangladeshis from fleeing the grinding poverty of their country and seeking better conditions across the border.

In particular the state of Assam had made a big issue of the presence of Bengalis illegally settling there, and internecine strife between the Assamese, the local tribal people and Bengali immigrants led to a conflagration there 14 months ago.

But Bangladesh resents being fenced in. The martial law regime of President Ershad has made many protests to India about the fencing scheme, saying that it is in breach of treaties between the two countries which bar the erection of defensive constructions.

The local commander of the Bangladesh Rifles has told his opposite number in the Indian Border Security Force that he has orders to prevent the construction of the fence by firing if necessary.

Indian replies have stated that the works could by no means be considered as defensive constructions and that it is free to build what it likes on its own soil. At first, the plan was for a huge wall, topped with barbed-wire and perhaps broken glass to stop the Bengalis *shinning over it. The cost,* however, proved too great, to say nothing of the comparisons that would have been made with the Berlin Wall.

Last week, units of the Bangladesh Rifles opened fire on a working party that was digging post holes, and after the diggers withdrew they entered Indian territory to fill the holes in again. The Indians returned fire and believe that they killed one Rifleman.

This week, another party has been shot at, and accompanying men of the Border Security Force returned the Bangladeshi fire. A sub-inspector of the paramilitary Border Security Force and one other man were wounded in the attack. The second man has since died.

After last week's incident the Bangladesh Ambassador in Delhi was called to the Ministry of External Affairs to be given a formal protest. The ministry spokesman said after the most recent incidents that India "profoundly regrets" them and hopes the Bangldeshi Government "will cease these provocations".

In return, the Bangladesh Government also expressed its regret at the Border Security Force's "highly provocative" actions. The spokesman in Dhaka said that the putting up of the fence was "escalating tension and giving rise to a grave threat to peace and security in the area."

In a curious tit-for-tat move the Bangladesh Government has announced that it too is going to erect watchtowers *along the border "for increased* surveillance."

Counting the cost of three years of drought

Hunger stalks southern Africa as food crisis deepens

From Stephen Taylor in Harare and Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg

The nations of southern Africa are facing the most acute food crisis in recent times, an enormous shortfall in regional needs which will bleed the strongest exchequers, just as it will test to the fullest the Pretoria Government's new commitment to better relations with its black neighbours.

The drought, now in its third year, has reduced the bread baskets of the region, South Africa and Zimbabwe, to the same plight as virtually all Africa. In the next 12 months both countries will have to import more than half their national maize requirements.

The cost will be astronomical, for South Africa probably in the region of £500m and for Zimbabwe about £90m. The Harare economy is in dramatic decline and it is widely believed that payment has only been made possible by the Government's seizure last month of external shares worth an estimated £120m.

The huge maize imports will impose a heavy strain on the South African Transport Services (Sats) the largest and only fully operational network in the region. In addition to its own requirements, South Africa will be handling Zimbabwe's maize imports, about 600,000 tons and about 300,000 tons for Zambia and 400,000 tons destined for Botswana, Lesotho and Zaire.

These statistics illustrate graphically the continuing dependence of the black states on Pretoria and the vulnerability of Zimbabwe, which has been left odd-man out in South Africa's recent regional peace initiative.

Zimbabwe is scheduled to receive 50,000 tons monthly until the next harvest. A spokesman for Sats has given an assurance that the extra load can be handled. But there is no margin for error. A gremlin or two and people will start to go hungry in what is supposed to be an election year.

A top white businessman in Harare recalls that South Africa applied pressure through transport before in an attempt to make Mr Robert Mugabe's government a more pliant neighbour. "If they wanted to do it again they could not be presented with a more inviting opportunity", he says. "My feeling is, though, that they are now quite content to wait for us to come to them."

Zimbabwe has resisted all South African inducements for government-to-goverment talks, most notably 16 months ago, *when Pretoria was offering* assistance to overcome a fuel crisis which brought the country to a halt.

The Harare government is apparently deeply concerned by its new sense of isolation, but as recently as April 16, Mr Mugabe said he saw no need for an accord similar to the one between South Africa and Mozambique.

Poor maize yields in South Africa and Zimbabwe, primarily due to the drought, have been compounded by low prices. The Republic is expected to produce 4.1 million tons, compared with an estimated national consumption of 6.9 million tons and a normal output of about 10 million tons.

Dr Pieter Gouws, manager of the national maize producers' organization, speculated recently that southern Africa might be undergoing a climatic shift which could make the region a permanent net food importer, like other parts of Africa.

Similar fears have been voiced in Zimbabwe, which is expected to produce perhaps 500,000 tons this year, against consumption of 1.2 million tons and the record 1981 harvest of 2.4 million tons.

EEC launches aid plan

An emergency aid plan, totalling $14m for drought-stricken African countries has been launched by the European Commission, it was announced in Brussels. The money is to be used to buy and transport aid, especially food and seed. Djibouti will receive $215,000, Benin, Sudan, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia $430,000 each, Mali $690,000, Niger $1.29m, Chad, Ghana, Mauritania and Senegal $1.72m each, and Ethiopia $2.15m.

Games may mar FBI's big success

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Terrorism in the United States, always a small-scale phenomenon, has plunged to a remarkably low level. There were 31 acts of domestic terrorism in 1983, a figure so small that Mr William Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, actually de*scribed himself this week as* "happy".

The secret lies in the FBI's policy of arrest-without-evidence – a policy that has embroiled the agency in controversy but nevertheless led to a striking drop of 40 per cent in domestic acts of terrorism between 1982 and 1983.

The event that might spoil the statistic is the Olympic Games this summer in Los Angeles. Mr Webster said that the Democratic and Republican national conventions this summer also offer rich pickings for bombers and assassins – as always.

According to Mr Webster, terrorist acts have declined this year because of arrests of Puerto Rican and Armenian terrorists. Puerto Ricans, certainly, seem to provide the principal nest of terrorists in the United States.

Security at the Olympics will be very heavy. Already, half the $50m (£33m) appropriated by Congress for security has been allocated, most of it for 84 helicopters and crews. That is nearly three times the number of helicopters requested six week ago by Olympic security planners. In comparison, the entire Los Angeles police department has 15 helicopters.

US troops accused of Manila link

Manila (AP) – A priest, interviewed in a Roman Catholic Church newspaper published yesterday, claims that American soldiers are involved in the fight against Philippine rebels.

A US embassy spokesman denied the charge. The priest, Mr Conrado Balweg, said he had reliable reports of American soldiers accompanying Filipino troops in four provinces north of Manila.

The interview was published by a group of Catholic bishops and businessmen. Mr Balweg!, aged 39, has been hunted by the authorities in the mountainous region of northern Luzon since he joined the communist rebels in 1979. He is accused of masterminding or participating in a series of raids in the area in which several people have been killed.

Howe asks Japan for more effort

From Richard Hanson Tokyo

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in Tokyo for ministerial talks, yesterday emphasized the importance of strengthening a "partnership" between Japan and Britain while urging further efforts to correct trade imbalances and internationalize the use of the yen.

Sir Geoffrey met with Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, for a second round of discussions centred on *economic and trade matters,* in which he cautiously supported a call by Japan and others for a new round of trade liberalization negotiations.

Mr Abe said that a round of trade negotiations should be "promoted actively" to roll back protectionism.

Cash change 'cheats' under fire

Unscrupulous money-changing bureaux are cheating tourists by charging as much as 9 per cent commission on deals, Westminster council claims.

A report to be submitted to the council's environment committee after an investigation of 10 bureaux, banks and travel agents, will call for *new laws and a licensing system.*

The council sent an American woman one day in March to change 100 dollars (£75). She paid commission ranging from 50p to £5.90 and recieved between £63.31 and £65.79 for her money.

The report tells of a "new breed of operators" cashing in on money-changing deals since the government lifted exchange controls in 1980.

There have been many complaints from tourists to the police, the treasury, the London Tourist Board, the English Tourist Authority and Westminster council, it says.

The report adds: "The bad feeling is causing grave concern. There are no legal sanctions."

The most rapid action would be through a GLC General Powers bill, the report adds.

Ford upsets rivals with new diesel

By Clifford Webb

Ford surprised and upset competitors yesterday by announcing it would be the first company to produce a small high-speed diesel engine of a type used before only in heavy trucks.

The direct-injection 2.5 litre engine, which cost £100m to *develop, is said to cut fuel costs* by 24 per cent and servicing costs by 32 per cent.

It has been in production at Dagenham since January and it is being fitted to continental-made versions of the Transit van.

But Austin Rover and Perkins, the Peterborough-based diesel engine specialists, were quick to point out that they would produce a lightweight direct-injection diesel car engine ahead of Ford.

The £21m joint project was announced nearly a year ago. The first engines will be seen in the Montego next year, followed by a turbo-charged version for the new Rover/Honda executive car, Project XX.

Perkins said: "The Ford engine is neither high revving nor lightweight like ours. I suppose you could describe it as a halfway house between a truck engine and a car engine."

Sweden's Queen draws the Socialists' ire

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm



Queen Silvia of Sweden has clashed with the country's powerful Socialist movement led by Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, over its plans to cut private medical care.

The Queen, aged 40 and a mother of three, has actively engaged herself in the campaign to prevent the Socialist-controlled Stockholm County Council from closing three private nursing schools. She has had a letter supporting the schools published in two mass circulation papers.

Another member of the royal family, Princess Christina, sister of King Carl Gustaf XVI is already involved in the fight as honorary chairman of the Sofia Home, a Stockholm private hospital.

The present row erupted after the county council said it wanted to close the Sofia Home's nursing school, which is financed from public funds. The council also intends to stop funding two other private nursing schools.

The county council's squeeze on private medical care is backed by the Government which is worried about private sector inroads into public health care.



Queen Silvia: Clash with Prime Minister

The most visible sign of this is a private clinic in Stockholm doing record business by cutting the waiting time experienced at emergency departments of state-run hospitals.

Mrs Gunnel Farm a Socialist county councillor said: "The royal family has no right to involve itself in deciding which schools should be kept open in Stockholm."

Alcohol abuse is 'more dangerous than heroin'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Drug use and dependence should be viewed as normal and terms such as addict, junkie and alcoholic ought to be abandoned, a National Children's Bureau conference was told yesterday.

Mr Les Kay, training and advisory services organizer for the Manchester Drug Training Unit, told the conference in Cardiff that society was deeply hypocritical about drugs and their use.

Solvent abuse, which had claimed 200 lives over a decade, was clearly serious – but the 95,000 deaths a year from smoking over the same period had caused less concern.

Heroin evoked enormous fears; yet alcohol used in comparable quantities was probably more lethal. "heroin is in the small league compared to killer alcohol".

Cannabis, was illegal. Yet huge quantities of "minor" tranquilizers were consumed on prescription, often with devastating effects on people's well-being and life-style.

Tea and coffee were used as stimulants, and "most of us are used to using some chemicals in every day life to change the way we feel", Mr Kay said.

Society should stop concentrating on the chemicals people used.

Danes braced for another austerity dose

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen

Mr Poul Schluter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, has presented another powerful dose of austerity measures aimed at stabilizing the country's economic recovery.

The package, presented to Parliament yesterday and agreed in camera over Easter between the 18-month-old, four-party centre-rightist minority coalition and the small Radical-Liberal party.

It calls for immediate 1,500m danish kroner (£108m) cuts in public sector spending in 1984 combined with steep rises inthe already high taxes on cigarettes an ale.

The package also sets guidelines for Denmark's 1985 state budget. This will be done by imposing 4,000m kroner cutbacks. Suspension of automatic index-linked pay rises will be extended to 1987

Einstein, Euclid and Newton documents sold

New York (Reuter)–A draft of Albert Einstein's *Unified Field Theory* sold for $38,000 (£25,000) at an auction of rare science books and manuscripts that also included works by Newton and Euclid.

The autographed six-page 1929 manuscript, one of five major papers on the unified field theory, went to a Massachusetts dealer who bid by telephone in America's most important auction of its kind for at least seven years. Altogether, the sale netted $407,660.

The handwritten Einstein was one of 450 rare documents sold at Sotheby's auction house from a private collection of scientific, mathematical and engineering books belonging to John Stanitz, a consulting engineer from Cleveland, Ohio.

A first edition copy of Isaac Newton's *The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* sold for $22,000 to an unidentified private collector.

Chernenko steers clear of timetable for total communist victory

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko has asserted that the capitalist system will eventually succumb to communism, but has avoided giving a definite date either for the world communist victory or for the achievement of the abundant society in the Soviet Union.

In an address to party ideologists working on the new Communist Party programme, Mr Chernenko said it would be wise to abandon the "superficial concept" of laying down a timetable for transition to the "supreme phase of communism". This had mistakenly been attempted during a "certain period" of Soviet history, a reference to the party programme adopted under Khrushchev in 1961.

The Khrushchev programme, which remains in force to this day, not only claimed that the "bright future" belonged to communism, but also that the Soviet Union would overtake the United States – "the strongest and richest capitalist country" – by the end of the 1960s. By 1970 the standard of living would reach the point where all Russians would live "in easy circumstances".

Brezhnev, who overthrew the ebullient and imaginative Krushchev in 1964, was obliged to postpone the bright future, but did not revise the party programme. Theoretically by 1980 the "material and technical basis of communism" should have been created, giving rise to "an abundance of material and cultural benefits for the whole population", although four years ago no one was unkind – or unwise – enough to remind the Soviet leader of this forecast ... or ot the prediction that Russia would be the sole motor of technological pogress.

The "majestic edifice of communism" was to be completed during the "subsequent period".

Mr Chernenko remarked that – as the 1961 programme suggests – communism would eventually defeat capitalism by peaceful rather than violent competition. But he added that although capitalism was unquestionably doomed it was not beaten yet and possessed "quite substantial and far from exhausted reserves".

The new party programme is to be adopted at the next party congress in 1986, and Mr Chernenko called for "large-scale discussion in the party" beforehand.

His remarks, reported on the front page of *Pravda*, emphasized that the "perfection of developed socialism" – the present Soviet stage – and the transition to communism would be gradual. There was a need to remove the "discrepancies" between the 1961 programme and "the real course of social development".

Strictly speaking the next congress would be adopting a new edition of the old programme rather than an entirely new programme, the Soviet leader observed, since "the strategic tasks related to the building of communism have not yet been accomplished". The authors should aim at a "bold and expressive" picture of future world trends "without attempting to envision details".

There were reports under Andropov that the next party congress would be brought forward to next year so that wide-ranging personnel and policy changes could be approved. Observers noted yesterday that Mr Chernenko appeared to have no drastic revisions in mind. On the other hand, the meeting was also attended by Mr Mickhail Gorachov, the 53-year-old Politburo member and Andropov protégé regarded as Mr Chernenko's heir.

At 72, Mr Chernenko is no more likely than Khrushchev or Brezhnev to witness the advent of full communism, defined in 1961 as a system in which the Soviet Union enjoys higher wages, better housing and fuller shops than the West.

USSR spurns treaty draft

The verification clauses of the American draft treaty outlawing chemical weapons were totally unacceptable, the chief Soviet delegate told the 40-nation UN disarmament conference in Geneva yesterday (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Viktor Issraelyan said the American draft, tabled here last week by Vice President Bush, was not only unacceptable but would set back negotiations for a ban on chemical weapons many years.

The proposal for an on-the-spot verification to prevent cheating was an extremist demand, he said, going beyond the needs of moving compliance with the accord.





Saying it with flowers: **Mrs Nancy Reagan and President Reagan are greeted with flowers upon their arrival in Peking. They are welcomed by President Li Xiannian**

Exocet may have set tanker ablaze

By Our Foreign Staff

The fire on board the 350,000-ton Saudi oil tanker Safina al-Arab, ablaze in the Gulf possibly after being hit by a mine or a missile had not taken complete hold of the ship, Lloyd's of London said, or it would have sunk.

The fire started after an explosion yesterday in one of the ship's starboard tanks. Lloyd's said it based its statement that the ship might have been attacked on information from the captain.

The ship, which was sailing for Malaysia from Bahrain, was 60 miles south of Iran's Kharg oil terminal when the blast occured.

Most of the crew had been safely evacuated, but one Filipino was reported missing.

The tanker was operated by a Swedish shipping company for Saudi Arabia. Unofficial reports reaching Stockholm said it had been struck by an Exocet missile, but neither the Swedish Foreign Ministry not the Sahlen shipping company could confirm this.

A spokesman for Sahlen, Mr Gosta Ekestrom, said there was an explosion and the vessel burst into flames which swiftly engulfed it.

The Lloyd's source said the Safina al-Arab was the largest ship ever insured by Lloyd's. Tugs from The Netherlands were trying to salvage the ship, which suggested the fire had not spread right through the vessel.

However, the possible environmental consequences of the blaze were being closely monitored by pollution control officials. The ship was fully loaded with crude oil.

Hart leads in Utah caucuses

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Senator Gary Hart of neighbouring Colorado appeared to get at least 12 of Utah's 22 presidential nominating delegates at Democratic caucuses, according to preliminary results of Wednesday's voting.

With 75 per cent of the votes counted from the Utah caucuses, it seemed that former Vice-President Walter Mondale would add five delegates to his total, state Democratic officials in Salt Lake City said.

The Rev Jesse Jackson is not expected to get any delegates

With 14 of 29 counties reporting and partial results from six others, Mr Hart had 49 per cent of the vote to Mr Mondale's 19 per cent. Early returns from Salt Lake City showed Mr Hart with 48 per cent to Mr Mondale's 27 per cent.

Winning a delegate: Mr Jackson, in approved stetson and a supporter giving the thumbs-up sign at Waco, Texas

Hopes grow for freeing 16 Britons

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hopes for the early release of 16 British hostages who were seized by Unita rebel forces in Angola two months ago, rose yesterday after two days of talks at the Foreign Office.

Mr Tito Chingunji, representing Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, has told officials that the arrival of a British emissary at the organization's base in southern Angola "will lead to the immediate release" of the Britons, who were captured *during a raid on the diamond* mines at Kafunfu where they were working.

The Foreign Office added last night that the name of an emissary had been proposed to Mr Chingunji and clearance for him to make the journey south *was now being awaited.*

News of the development, which is regarded as a significant step, came after an announcement that Unita had started to release Portuguese, Filipino and other prisoners who were seized at the same *time but not the 16 Britons*. Dr. Savimbi had always indicated that they would be treated separately.

Together with the 90 other hostages including 12 women, five of them missionaries, and 19 children, the British were *forced to trek 800 miles south* to Dr Savimbi's headquarters.

● JOHANNESBURG: A group of 89 hostages were released yesterday by Unita and flown to Johannesburg in a South African transport plane leased by the Red Cross (Michael Hornsby writes).

They consisted of 66 Portuguese and 15 Filipino workers and technicians and their families and eight missionaries of vaious nationalities, three of them women.

US accused of spy flights in Nicaragua

Tegucigalpa (Reuter) – The US Air Force has begun flying daily intelligence missions deep into Nicaragua, exposing aircraft and their American pilots to frequent hostile fire, US military sources here said.

They said flights – in violation of Nicaraguan air space – began last October and were stepped up significantly two months ago. They originated from Fort Howard air force base in Panama, Palmerola air force base in Honduras and a Marine air base at Cherry Point, North Carolina.

The disclosure comes against a background of growing concern over the extent of US support for some 10,000 Nicaraguan rebels fighting to topple Nicaragua's left-wing government.

The spokesman for joint US-Honduran military exercises being conducted here, Colonel James Strachan, said an intelligence battalion was deployed in Honduras on condition that it flew only intelligence gathering missions over El Salvador.

The sources said aircraft used in operations included OV1 and RV1 reconnaissance aircraft and AC130 attack planes armed with machine guns and rapid-firing cannon. No AC130s are assigned to Honduras. The sources said the planes came from Fort Howard air base in Panama.

US sources, who declined to be identified, said four or five US aircraft flew into Nicaragua every night from Honduras, switching off electronic signals that identify and aircraft's nationality and altitude.

One source said the planes went 100 miles into Nicaraguan territory and sometimes flew too low for radar to detect them. The AC130s left Palmerola at least three times a week, the sources said. Palmerola is the headquarters for US military manoeuvres in Honduras.

The 224th military intelligence Battalion, based temporarily at Palmerola, has said it conducted regular reconnaissance flights over El Salvador with twin engine Mohawk aircraft, using the information to provide tactical support to the Salvadorean Army in its fight against leftist guerrillas.

The Reagan Administration was harshly criticized by Democratic and Republican Senators over reports that the Central Intelligence Agency had played an active role in the mining of Nicaraguan ports which damaged at least 12 vessels.

'Iron Bella' condemned

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Iron Bella, who presided over an empire of corruption in Black Sea restaurants, has been sentenced to death according to the Moscow daily *Sovietskaya Rossiya*.

Bella Borodkina, known as "Iron Bella" for her dictatorial powers and flamboyant life style, was one of the victims of the anti-corruption drive launched by the late President Andropovv.

She is believed to be the first woman to be sentenced to death for bribery and embezzlement since the campaign began

The paper said Bella Borodkina, who was in charge of restaurants in the Black Sea town of Gelendzhik, had ammassed an illegal fortune of 560,000 roubles over a period of 10 years. Local officials and even police chiefs were said to be involved in her network

Greeks call off flame lighting ceremony

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The traditional ceremonies for the lighting of the Olympic flame for the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles, have been called off by the Greek Olympic Committee. The committee blames lack of cooperation from the Greek state and sports authorities, for taking this unprecedented step.

The flame was to have been lit in ancient Olympia on May 3 from the rays of the sun converging on a concave mirror. It would then be relayed to Athens by 800 runners each carrying the torch one kilometre.

Here the flame would have been handed to the International Olympic Committee for relay to New York by wire impulse through satellite.

Mr Nasos Tzartzanos, the Greek committee's secretary-General, after yesterday's meeting which decided to cancel these arrangements said: "Now it is up to the International Olympic Committee to get the flame one way or another.

The Greek Olympic Committee's move followed a decision by the Federation of Greek Amateur Athletic Clubs on Wednesday to bar its members from participating in the torch relay from Olympia.

The federation protested against the 'commercialization' of the Olympic flame by the Los Angeles organizing committee.

A comercial sponsorship programme at the rate of 3,000 dollars per kilometre of relay in the United States has been suspended following protests from Greece, but many Greeks feel the whole affair has perverted the Olympic spirit.

Mr Tzartzanos said the Greek secretariat-general for sports had instructed provincial governors to discourage the participation of school-children in the torch relay from Olympia to Athens, while the councils of several towns listed on the itinerary decided to boycott the occasion.

The Mayor of Olympia, the modern village near the original site of the Olympiads, has threatened to organize demonstrations to stop the flame

Plea for life of Belgian



Amnesty International has made a last moment appeal to President Chernenko to spare the life of a 69-year-old Belgian who has been condemned to death by a Soviet court *(Richard Dowden writes)*.

Mr Yermak Lukianov, (above) a Soviet-born Belgian citizen, was convicted of crimes against humanity on July 8 last year after being confined in psychiatric hospitals for 15 years.

He was arrested in 1968 while visiting the Soviet Union. Neither the Belgian Government nor Mr Lukianov's family were informed of his trial and his daughter was allowed to visit him once at the end of last year.

Last September he lost an appeal in the Supreme Court and only an act of clemency from the President can save him.

According to Tass, Mr Lukianov was an officer in the Red Army who was captured by the Nazis and agreed to change sides.

17 die as train and bus collide in Oporto

Lisbon – Seventeen people were killed and 37 seriously injured when a train struck a crowed commuter bus on the outskirts of Oporto yesterday (Martha de la Cal writes.

The bus was filled with workers on their way to Valongo, an industrial suburb of the city, and was hit as it drove over a level crossing.

More deaths in Punjab violence

Delhi (Reuter) – At least three people were killed and several wounded yesterday in fresh outbursts of violence in Punjab.

Two people died when men on the roof of a Sikh shrine in the town of Moga fired at members of the Paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force. Gunmen also killed a merchant in a village in Faridkot disrict.

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Neo-Nazi chief hangs himself

Nivelles (Reuter) – A Belgian neo-Nazi group's founder, facing charges of stealing secret Nato documents and forming a private militia, hanged himself, the public prosecutor said yesterday.

Paul Latinus, aged 34, self-styled leader of the Westland New Post neo-Nazi group, killed himself on Tuesday at his girl-friend's home.

Death sentence

Houston (AFP) – A former prostitute, convicted of murdering a man with an axe, has been condemned to death here, becoming the first woman to be sent to death row in Texas. Karla Faye Tucker, aged 24, was convicted last week.

Island bombs

Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe (Reuter) – Fourteen explosions rocked four of the main towns on this French Caribbean island yesterday. Police blamed nationalist movements. No one was hurt.

Record catch

Vienna (Reuter) – Bulgarian fishermen caught a giant 363 lb Beluga sturgeon from the Danube at Vidin, north-west Bulgaria. The official news agency said the catch was a record.

Dissident jailed

East Berlin (Reuter) – Theologian, Herr Wolf Quassdorf, has been jailed for 14 months for passing damaging information abroad. the official East German news agency announced.

Hongkong talks

Peking (AP) – The Governor of Hongkong, Sir Edward Youde, has arrived in Peking for further talks on the future of the colony.

Space walkers

Moscow (AP) – Two Soviet cosmonauts spent five hours yesterday outside the orbiting Salyut 7 spacelab, servicing the propulsion unit, Tass said.

Morocco poll

Rabat – The first general elections in Morocco since 1977 will be held on September 14.

Outsize twins

Belgrade (AFP) – A Yugoslav woman, aged 28, has given birth to outsize twins boys weighing 9lbs 4oz and 9lbs.

France to cut down on pre-trial imprisonment

From Our Correspondent, Paris

M Robert Badinter, the French Minister of Justice, wants to introduce a habeas corpus system, to curb the powers of examining magistrates to commit large numbers of people to prison to await trail. The period before trial for those committed would also be reduced.

Just over half the French prison population of 41,600 is made up of people held "provisionally" before trial. They can be held for months, if not years.

The Badinter proposal has been adopted by the Cabinet. He hopes it will be approved by the National Assembly at the end of June and so make what he called "an historic break" with past practices. The minister wants to end the power of examining magistrates to send people to jail

Under the Bill there would be no committal without a hearing involving the examining magistrate, a representative of the public prosecutor's office and the accused and his lawyer. Even people without lawyers would only be held for five days before a special hearing at which the magistrate would also study a report on the personality of the prisoner.

Le Matin newspaper said yesterday that the Bill would "consecrate in French law the habeas corpus procedure dear to our British neighbours".

It would be dear also to the French public, judging by a recent television debate involving M Badinter. The minister has come under fire since 1981 for his "soft line" with criminals, but the programme indicated that there was wide public support for an end to often-abused detention before trial.

One of the most notorious postwar cases was that of Mme Marie Besnard, accused of the arsenic poisoning of five husbands, who was finally acquitted after six years in prison while awaiting various trials.

M Badinter also wants to end the system under which transfers of suspects from, for example, Bordeaux to Strasbourg, takes 13 days. He proposed a three-day limit.

Report dashes hope of West Bank change if Labour wins in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Three months before Israel's general election, Western hopes that a victory for the opposition Labour party might lead to a significant change in the Jewish hold over the occupied West Bank have been upset by the findings of a detailed study directed by the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Meron Benvenisti.

According to the 97-page survey published this week by the Washington-based American Enterprise Institute, the 17 years of Israeli presence in the territory originally conquered from Jordan in the 1967 war have created a situation which renders Labour's vision of "territorial compromise" obsolete.

Mr Benvenisti was the author of the maps of Israel's expanding settlement programme which were recently shown to the Queen by Crown Prince Hassan during her trip to Jordan and provoked her remark about their depressing nature, which was picked up by a BBC microphone and subsequently became the cause of controversy.

"In the event that a Labour-led coalition is formed or a Labour-centre coalition wins national elections," the report says "we may expect a change in style – and a avoidance of extreme religious and historical claims – but not in substance. In fact, a Labour victory would probably set off a new wave of settlers who would insist on going to the West Bank for ideological reasons."

The report, which has appeared at a time when Labour is showing a clear lead in all the local opinion polls, added: "In view of the momentum for establishing the (suburban-oriented) settlements and the pressure that would arise if a new government tried to stop them, the major formula of "a freeze on settlements and territorial compromise", which many think is the key to renewed peace efforts, would not produce practical results, even if it were finally uttered by a more moderate government."

The findings of the report are likely to playt a part in the election campaign, which is gathering momentum after the end of the Passover holidays.

The ruling Likud coalition has decided to make a prominent issue out of its claims that Labour cannot be trusted not to hand back the West Bank "to a foreign power".

Speaking in Washington this week, Mr Benvenisti said: "For all practical purposes, the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip now seems only a matter of time."

He warned of grave dangers for Israel: "Misunderstanding the true significance of the situation could allow the development of a regime ominously similar to that of South Africa."

Russians to stay put in Afghanistan

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet leadership yesterday underlined its military and political commitment to the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan, indicating that the Kremlin has no intention of even partially withdrawing its troops from the country.

In a message to President Karmal, published on the front page of *Pravda*, the Kremlin said the "people and Government of friendly Afghanistan" could rest assured that the Soviet Union would continue to render "internationalist aid in upholding the gains of the April revolution".

In the Soviet view, the intervention by Soviet troops and armour in December 1979 constituted "internationalist" assistance to a threatened socialist neighbour.

Yesterday's message, marking the sixth anniversary of the communist takeover in Afghanistan, said Moscow would continue to help to create "favourable conditions for Afghanistan's advance on the path of creative development", an oblique reference to the Sovietization of those parts of the country under Russian control.

There were reports under the late President Andropov that Moscow might jettison Mr Karmal and agree to a tiemtable for gradual withdrawal. However, when Mr Konstantin Chernenko took over in February, he made clear his support for Mr Karmal and continued Soviet intervention.

Terrorists ambush scandal

Israel reprimands US journalist

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The chief of *The New York Times* Jerusalem office, Mr David Shipler, has been severely reprimanded by the director of the Israeli Government's press office for his coverage of the mystery surrounding the deaths of two of the four Arabs killed after they hijacked an Israeli bus earlier this month.

The reprimand is meant to bolster the strict military censorship of media coverage of the affair.

The New York Times, a newspaper much admired by the Israeli establishment, was the first to publish details of a still-censored photograph which shows one of the dead Arabs – later identified as Mr Majdi Abu Jumaa, aged 18 – being led handcuffed from the bus by two security men. He was obviously alive and apparently in reasonable health at the time.

The picture was one of a number taken by Israeli photographers just after the bus was stormed. Their suppression by the authorities has led to speculation that one or both men may have been killed later by the security forces, who are now conducting an internal inquiry.

Another, much less clear picture of a different hijacker being led from the bus by soldiers was printed this week by the Tel Aviv magazine *Ha'olem Hazeh*.

On Tuesday, Mr Shipler, a senior member of the large foreign press corps, was summoned by Mr Mordechai Dolinsky, director of the Government press office. A subsequent communique said: "Mr Shipler was officially informed that he has been in violation of military censorship, and the rules of censorship were reviewed with him. The consequences of the violation of these rules were spelt out for him in the strongest possible terms."

Although certain senior Government figures are understood to have pressed for the revocaton of Mr Shipler's Israeli press credentials, official sources said yesterday that there was no intention to take further action against him. Mr Shipler, a former Moscow correspondent, is to leave Israel soon to head his paper's Washington bureau.

All foreign journalists working in Israel with the Government's accreditatioin – which is vital for coverage of many stories – sign and undertaking to submit any article of a security natur to the military censor before dispatching it abroad. In practice, except at times of war, censorship has been enforced less rigidly against foreign than against Israeli journalists, particularly those working for the state-controlled radio and television service. Most Israeli press reports of the deaths of the two hijackers have been repeated from foreign news papers.



Helping hands: Mr Karami, the new Lebanese Prime Minister, being lifted out of a helicopter yesterday after talks with President Gemayel.

Prime Minister for the tenth time

From Our Correspondent
Beirut

Rashid Karami, a veteran Sunni Muslim politician with close ties to Syria, was named yesterday as Lebanon's new Prime Minister – the tenth time he has held the office.

Mr Karami's first act as premier was to begin talks aimed at selecting a Cabinet possibly this weekend, which will replace the caretaker Government headed by Mr Chaffic Wazzan, who submitted his resignation as prime minister last February.

Mr Karami, aged 62, first served as prime minister in 1955 when, at the age of 34, he was the youngest man ever to hold Lebanon's top appointive post.

He is one of the leaders of the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front, created last July to oppose the policies of President Gemayel.

Mr Ge mayel agreed to the selection of Mr Karami – and the appointment of a "national unity" Cabinet with equal representation for Muslims and Christians – in summit talks with President Assad of Syria.

Greens take up fight against sex harassment

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A quarter of all women in West Germany have suffered sexual harassment often at work, and the Greens party, which is headed by women, has announced it is calling an international conference on the problem this autumn.

One of the Green MPs was forced to resign last year following accusations that he had fondled his colleagues' breasts, and a poll taken by the respected INFAS institute, soon afterwards showed that about 18 per cent of 11 million Germany working women were harassed.

A quarter of all women felt sexually threatened at work, and a further 11 per cent had seen male colleagues making advances at other women.

But 78 per cent of the men asked insisted they had never heard of sexual harassment nor experienced it. Of the 400 women polled, 84 per cent regarded coercion for sexual intercourse as harassment.

Other actions listed were the touching of genitals, which 84 per cent also regarded as harassment, demands for intercourse (75 per cent), clutching at breasts (72 per cent), invitations with a clear purpose (63 per cent), Bottom pinching (57 per cent), pornographic pictures (55 per cent), kissing (18 per cent), dirty jokes (31 per cent) and wolf-whistles, (11 per cent).

Three per cent of men questioned also complained of sexual advances – but two thirds of these were by other men.

The Greens who want to introduce an anti-discrimination Bill say women who feel sexually threatened at work are often afraid to complain for fear of losin their jobs.

The poll showed that nationwide 160,000 women had lost their jobs in this way, and this year 48,000 women's jobs are in danger.

Figueiredo defeats bid for direct elections

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

Both the Government and Opposition can claim success in Brazil's congressional vote on direct elections for the President from this year. Votes in favour totalled 298, including 55 from the ruling Social Democratic Party, more than expected. Only 65 votes were cast against the Bill.

However, this fell 22 votes short of the two-thirds majority, or 320 votes, required in the House of Deputies. Three deputies abstained, and 113 were not present at the vote, which began at 11.30 pm on Wednesday and ended at 2am yesterday.

After all the pressure and violence of the previous days in Brasilia the debate and vote in Congress, where the public galleries were not even full, passed uneventfully.

The opposition is divided over what to do next: to confine activity to negotiation, which the Government says it is willing to start, or continue with demonstrations.

There are fears that in its present rather beligerent mood the Government may extend the state of emergency to the whole country

President Figueiredo was annoyed at the demonstrations, particularly the hooting of car horns, which infuriated soldiers were powerless to prevent despite the arrest of many people, and even the shooting of car tyres of one official who turned out to have been only parking. The President has said he will "maintain order at any price".

The embryo Trades Union Congress in São Paulo is considering holding a day of protest on Tuesday and, if emergency measures are declared, the calling of a national strike. No mention of the vote was made on television yesterday, although radio programmes and newspapers gave full details.

Son finds Hess in 'the best mental condition'

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's one time deputy , was visited yesterday in Spandau prison, West Berlin, by his son, Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, as Chancellor Kohl and other West German Government officials made a fresh appeal to the four wartime allies to release him from imprisonment after 43 years.

Herr Hess spent an hour with his father and said afterwards that he was in "the best mental condition" and also in good physical condition. The family's request for the old man to be allowed to visit his three grandchildren, whom he has never seen, was not granted.

In a personal appeal to the leaders of Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, Chancellor Kohl again asked for the release of Hess. A government statement said that his age, health and the length of his sentence called for an act of humanity. In remarks clearly addressed to the Soviet Union, the only one of the four powers which had refused to agree to clemency, the statement said: "The Federal Government knows that the Russian nation paid an especially high price in blood ... during the Nazi dictatorship. These inhuman acts cannot, however, be expiated by imprisoning one man alone for his entire life as a symbol of those terrible events."



Wolf Rüdiger Hess: Fresh appeal to Allies refused

Herr Hess said the Western allies could have released his father if they had really wanted to. He said that the Russians had shown greater signs of flexibility and a willingness to allow him out during the time when Herr Schmidt was Chancellor.

A Tass statement last week, however, reaffirmed Moscow's hard line. It said "Nazi war criminals are not subject to amnesty, and the Hitlerite past cannot be rehabilitated."

A number of German newspapers and magazines carried long articles about Hess, all of them suggesting that it was high time the feeble old man was released.

Bonn denies building Iran atom plant

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

The Federal Press Office has emphatically denied British press reports that West Germany has built a nuclear power plant in Iran with which the Iranians are now developing nuclear bombs.

The office referred to a denial by the Government on April 18 of a report in *Jane's defence weekly* that the plant had almost completed production of an atomic bomb and that a West German company had sent 40 experts to the plant in the Iranian city of Boushahar. The journal said work in the plant had been suspended after the 1979 revolution that overthrew the Shah.

Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government spokesman, said that in 1976 the Kraftswerkunion firm had made an agreement with Iran to build two power plants in Boushahar, but this was annulled in 1979 and the site evacuated. The firm, however, still had the task of estimating how much it would cost to complete the plant already begun, and 30 engineers had begun their survey in January which would be finished by the autumn.

Greeks seize Briton's forest

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The Greek Government decided to take over Achmetaga, the 10,000-acre wooded estate on the island of Euboea, from Mr Francis Noel-Baker, its present British owner, whose 1832 title Athens is refusing to recognize.

Mr Noel-Baker, the former Labour MP for Swindon, who was on his way to Brussels today, told *The Times* here that he had lodged a complaint with the European Commission against the Greek Authorities for violations of basic rights protected by the Treaty of Rome in the case of Community nationals.

"We are demanding from Brussels full compensation for all the damage done to us, which is several millions, and the right to operate our forest and our farm with the full cooperation of all local authorities, and to live in peace", he said.

Mr Stathis Yiotas, the Greek Under-Secretry for Agriculture, announced yesterday that he had endorsed a ruling by the Supreme Greek Forestry Commission last November rejecting the validity of the Noel-Baker title on the ground that the deeds surrendered usufruct not ownership.

Nonsense, Mr Noel-Baker said: "We do not even need titles. We have been there since 1832 and under Greek law no one can challenge land ownership after 30 years' occupancy."

The Achmetaga estate was sold at the time of Greek independence, by its departing Turkish owner to Mr Noel-Baker's great-grandfather, a relative of Lord Byron's widow, who is said to have lent him the 10,000 gold sovereigns he needed to pay for it.

The Greek Ministry of Agriculture asserts that the deal was a private transaction. A subsequent Greek law set a dealine fo the legalization of all such transactions. The Noel-Bakers, like more than 100 other Greek owners of forests, had failed to do so at the time, forfeiting the right to invoke the 30-year statute of limitations.

Mr Yiotas said the local Forestry Commission in Euboea was instructed to take the necessary action for the transfer of the woodland to state management. No compensation would be paid, but the interested parties could appeal to the courts.

Mr Noel-Baker is expected to take his case to the Greek courts since this is the only way of securing an intervention by the European Community.



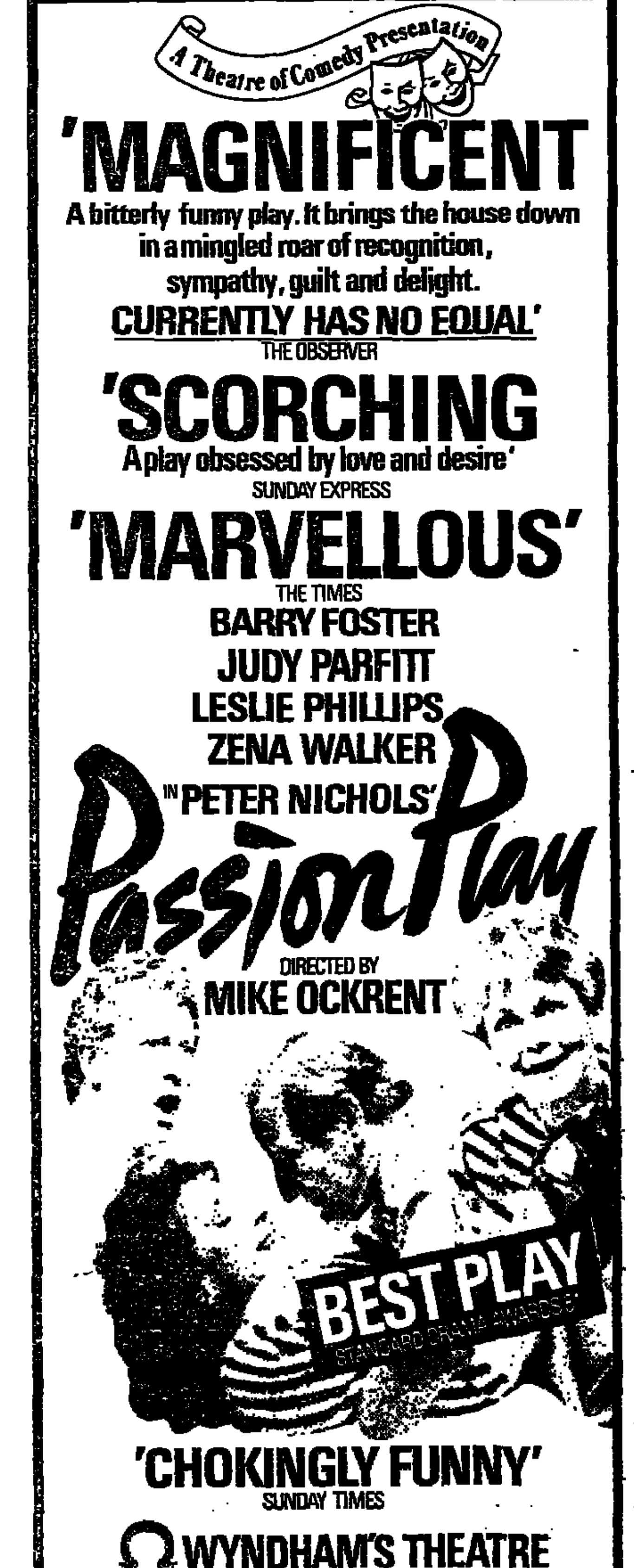












THE ARTS

Cinema

Dramatic humanist parable

White Dog (18)
Electric Screen; Cinecenta Panton Street

Daniel Takes a Train (15)
Gate Notting Hill

Jozef/Szare
Channel 4 (tomorrow)

The Heartbreakers (15)
ICA; Classic Oxford Street

Big Meat Eater (15)
Screen-on-the-Green Islington

An Italian Straw Hat
Dominion (tomorrow)

Samuel Fuller's *White Dog* is a humanist parable, exemplary in its simplicity. The remote origin is a *Life Magazine* short story by Romain Gary, about a dog trained by racists to attack and kill black men. Subsequently Gary used the title and the metaphor for a biography of his wife Jean Seberg, whom he saw as having been exploited by the Black Power movement in the late Sixties.

Arthur Penn and Roman Polanski were at various times considered as directors for the project. It proves in the outcome particularly suited to the direct and unequivocal style of the 72-year-old Fuller, schooled through experience as an 11-year-old newsvendor ("I learnt early that it is not the headline that counts but how hard you shout it"), tabloid reporter and pulp novelist. Fuller's most famous dictum is his list of the essential elements of a film: Love, Hate, Action, Death. This story has them all.

The big, beautiful white German Shepherd found straying in the Hollywood Hills and adopted by an aspiring young actress (Kristy McNichol) seems at first to be a Jekyll and Hyde – the gentle, happy, protective creature comes home from nocturnal rambles, dripping with blood. In time it appears that the beast in its innocence has been conditioned by some modern Frankenstein to be the agent of man's evil. The central drama becomes the attempt of a black animal trainer (Paul Winfield) to retrain the White Dog.

Fuller sticks close to his parable, telling his story in bold, dramatic images – the arena cage, in which the patient physical confrontations of man and beast take place; the eyes of the two antagonists, seen in repeated close-ups, watchful, calculating. Not the least achievement is the fabrication of the dog's performance (actually a collaboration of several lookalike animals). Without any hint of anthropomorphism, Fuller makes him the true centre of the drama, dutiful, exploited, bewildered. The moral is most forcefilly brought home by the eventual appearance of the original trainer of the White Dog. This nice old gentleman and good citizen has two pretty little granddaughters by his side. The assumption is that they, too, are already in training to become human White Dogs.

Much the same moral, about the nature of human conditioning, is at the centre of Pál Sándor's *Daniel Takes a Train*. In a brief climactic scene, more horrific because it is so unexpected, two one-time secret policemen reveal, violently, that the old instincts and the old techniques are ineradicable. The film is the Hungarian cinema's most direct attempt to date to deal with the trauma of 1956, the counter-revolution, the Soviet intervention, the 160,000 emigrations to the West.

Sándor has built a gripping dramatic thriller against this background: the story of a Jewish boy who joins a West-bound train out of rather vague motives of adventure, comradeship with an old schoolmate now among the insurgents and romantic love for a girlfriend who has gone ahead with her parents. Pál Sándor is already known here for his memorable *Improperly Dressed*. In collaboration with Elemér Ragályi, one of the world's most gifted and resourceful cameramen, he reveals a special genius for recreating the atmosphere and sentiments of a recent past. The crowded train, and the crumbling border-town hotel where the refugees wait for the transports to smuggle them into Austria, are a ship of fools whose fears and hopes, farce and tragedies we are invited to share.

These are people who live much closer to history than we do, at the meeting point of West and East: survivors, more or less, from the nightmare Stalin years when communists devoured communists. Sándor brilliantly shows the way that the dramas of history are reduced, finally, to personal injuries, bitterness, resentments and revenges. The young hero watches it all, and at the end turns back, to face the future, whatever it might be.

There is further commentary on the problems of living this close to history in two notable documentaries by Jerzy Kaszubowski, a recent graduate of the National Film School, which can be seen tomorrow on Channel 4. Kaszubowski was born in England to a family of Polish refugees who arrived here after the war. *Jozef* and *Szare* provide a dual portrait of his grandfather, who is now 90.

In the first old Jozef Nowak, no longer fit to care for himself, is seen being moved from his little terrace house in London. He talks about the history he has seen: army service in two world wars, and against the Soviets in 1920. The memories are stirring; the irony is that at this stage old Jozef no longer clearly remembers whose side he fought on, or what the fighting was all about. In *Szare*, surprisingly, the old man has returned to Poland to live in the village where he was born. The new experience is disappointing: the world of his youth has gone. The merit of these two documentaries is their affection, understanding, self-effacement and avoidance of indulgence either to maker or subject.

The Heartbreakers, the first feature by a young German director, Peter F. Bringmann, is an affectionate memory of the late Sixties, when young German musicians were trying to emulate the achievement of British pop performers. It tells of a group of youngsters trying to establish a group under the leadership of a neurotic youth (Sascha Disselkamp) who combines in his looks aspects of Mick Jagger and David Bowie, and turns out not to live up to the tough image he gives himself. The music is well dubbed; and Disselkamp and Mary Ketikidou, as a young singer from the other side of the tracks, are interesting figures.

Big Meat Eater is a musical science-fiction horror-comedy from Vancouver, which makes a virtue of its amateurism and cut-price special effects (the alien spaceship was imported from a London toyshop at a cost of 99 cents). Directed by the English-born Chris Windsor, it is cheerfully inexpert, disarming, occasionally sharp in its picture of small-town attitudes; and always a pleasure when the mountainous black singer Big Miller is on screen, in the role of the community's resident ripper.

Tomorrow provides one of the very rare opportunities to see a silent film with live orchestral accompaniment. René Clair's caustic adaptation of the Labiche farce *An Italian Straw Hat* has a specially composed score by Benedict Mason, which draws considerably upon Ibert and his contemporaries, and introduces some suitably comic sound effects. The programme also includes Clair's *avant-garde* short *Entr'acte*, originally an episode in the ballet *Relâche*, and performed with Erik Satie's original score. The conductor is Alan Fearon of the Northern Sinfonia; and the occasion should not be missed.

David Robinson


Training the White Dog: Paul Winfield at bay

Theatre

Animal Farm
Cottesloe

Immediately on its publication in the 1940s, Orwell's fable went straight into the cultural blood-stream and stayed there as a source of proverbial quotation and a knock-down argument against revolutionary aspiration. It has been recycled for radio and animated film, and last week they were doing it in the hall of Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet. I would guess that most people seeing this new version will be as familiar with the book as with Beatrix Potter's stories, and just as keen to be told the indestructible old tale again.

They should, nevertheless, be warned that Peter Hall's production follows *Strider* as the Cottesloe's second full-blown horse opera; and that it is primarily a stylistic exercise that appears only by accident during "Orwell year".

Like the book, the stage version adopts a double focus of simplicity and sophistication, with the difference that its sophistication is more musical than political. It opens with the sight of a small boy taking down a copy of *Animal Farm* and settling down to read it. By his side is a toy farmyard which reappears in magnified replica in Jennifer Carey's largely portable set.

But any impression of innocence is at once contradicted by the arrival of Farmer Jones staggering back from the pub and launching into a luridly operatic declaration of villainy. Songs feature in Orwell's text; and the production pays its full-throated respects to "Beasts of England" and the revisionist anthem to the all-powerful porker, Napoleon. But that is only the starting point of Richard Peaslee and his librettist, Adrian Mitchell.

Mr Peaslee's ominous vamps and broken marches assist in darkening the atmosphere; and his disrupted hymns for the animal congregation (led by Paul Stewart's clerical raven), and the sardonic echoes of Parry's "Jerusalem" in the profiteering finale, intensify the spoken action. But much of the material adds nothing to character or content, and only has the effect of breaking up the narrative.

In keeping with its operatic structure, the dramatic pace is generally measured, and almost pedantically articulated. The battles with the humans are played as if by numbers, with pauses between each advance and retreat. One down-stage move by the animals is enough to drive Jones off his territory. Everything stops for the sight of Squealer making off with the first bucket of milk.

You can certainly follow the story; but you are left in doubt as to whether Hall settled on this pedagogic style for its own sake or was obliged to adopt it out of consideration for a singing cast armed with front-leg appendages that prohibit all rapid movement.

The main dramatic interest centres on the careers of the Trotskyite Snowball, the Stalinesque Napoleon and the all-purpose propagandist Squealer: all marvellously played. Greg Hicks's Snowball departs furthest from animal stereotype by presenting a heroically idealistic fighting pig. David Ryall hits the stereotype dead centre as an unctuous secretive hypocrite. Barrie Rutter's Napoleon is an original creation of definitive power: a white-faced pseudo-innocent, taking in every event with unblinking eyes, announcing each curtailment of liberty as if giving his subjects a birthday present, and then lifting his voice in the appalling howl that summons his guard dogs to tear into the enemy. Hall's adaptation usefully expands various episodes (such as the reading lesson) from narrative to enactment. And his production seizes the climaxes with true ferocity: particularly the red-lit apparation of the execution shed during the show trials, and the final alliance between men and pigs, at which moment all the masks come off.

Irving Wardle

Television

Peculiar people

There was not much to do after *Forty Minutes' O Alien* on BBC2 last night but reach for your favourite tranquillizer. The purpose of this amitious exercise was to look at our planet through the eyes of a visitor from another whose questions and perceived incredulities were anticipated by David Gladwell and dealt with by a narrator.

Guildford was the chosen site for scrutiny. The camera panned around, much of the time in slow motion, looking askance at its inhabitants. Seen in this way, against a background of radiophonic music and a baleful, monotone voice reflecting Mr Gladwell's projections, they did seem an odd lot though it should be said for the sake of Guildford, a most desirable place to many commuters, that none of us would have emerged well in these conditions.

Mr Gladwell's black-edged view is that we are doomed, extinguishing the life of our planet in the most contrary way. What we eat, do, wear and believe in, he thinks most peculiar.

His visitor – pretty smart to have got here in the first place, one would have thought – was allowed little credit for intelligence. For instance, as the camera ranged over a woman undressing, the narrator observed, as we arrived at the feet, "How do we balance on just two of these?". Well, I thought, that alien must know a thing or two about locomotion, and had probably worked it out.

Then there was the food. None of us likes to be caught stuffing away in close-up. What we put away tends to look a bit odd, too, and nothing reinforces this shame about our dietary habits more than a few lingering shots in an abattoir. Quite suddenly, one regrets the necessity of eating at all.

Shoe shops took on a ludicrous aspect. "O Alien", said the monotone, which would later observe that Guildford had fifty such shrines, "the cult of adornment of our lower limbs becomes something which would be very difficult to explain to you."

Explanations, in the main, were difficult, not to say pretentious and portentous, encompassing Mr Gladwell's attitudes about patriotism, religion, acquisitiveness and authority, and quite excluding humour. "I am finding it more and more difficult to be objective", said narrator to unseen and undoubtedly bug-eyed alien as we quit the abattoir. Quite, I thought, the pity is you tried too hard.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Capricorn
Wigmore Hall

In the second of the series of concerts celebrating their tenth anniversary the Capricorn Ensemble were to have played a piece specially commissioned from Michael Levinas. But this was not ready in time, so we had Messiaen's *Le Merle noir* instead. First, however, came Mozart's Horn Quintet, which employs one violin and two violas, instead of the other way about.

The resulting dark-toned string ensemble matches the French horn well, and the latter's part in the quick movements was deftly turned by Jonathan Williams. Less distinguished were the strings, their contributions not being shaped quite decisively enough. This was especially apparent in the slow movement, where the horn soars so beautifully, its line strikingly flexible considering the limitations of the (valveless) instrument in Mozart's time.

Messiaen's evocation of the blackbird, for flute and piano, was rather sensitively played by Philippa Davies and Julian Jacobs (the former Julian Dawson Lyell). Miss Davies's phrases were convincingly bird-like in their cavortings without any compromising of the flute's conventional tone. Perhaps Messiaen has become a little easier to play than he was when this music was new: he is certainly much easier to listen to.

But Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for harp, flute, clarinet and string quartet still provides richer fare, and this is evidently an idiom in which the Capricorn players feel at ease. Theirs was in fact a distinguished performance, with the harpist, Frances Kelly, in the lead with the refinement of her nuances. Every part, though, was exquisitely shaped and balanced with the rest.

After this kind of sophistication Schubert's "Trout" Quintet, with piano and double bass, inevitably sounded rather homely, above all the variation movement. Yet it received an enthusiastic and indeed idiomatic interpretation, the ensemble being almost as well integrated here as in the Ravel Introduction and Allegro.

Max Harrison



SPECTRUM

Swimming in a sea of troubles

There are signs that the North Atlantic salmon, harassed as never before, may be changing its age-old habits. John Young reports

For the title of the noblest mammal in creation there would be several contenders. So far as fish are concerned, there are no arguments; the crown, indisputably belongs to the most mysterious and coveted of species, the Atlantic salmon.

As a sporting adversary it has no peer, as a gastronomic delicacy few equals. But, more *important than that, it is* a natural phenomenon whose amazing instincts capture our imagination. Even those of us who lack the opportunity or the inclination to hunt it, and the means to eat it more than occasionally, acknowledge that its extinction would be an ecological disaster.

And yet we are told that it is in mortal danger. Experts differ on whether disaster is imminent and perhaps inevitable, or whether all that is needed is some common sense applied to



proper conservation measures. But all of them deplore complacency.

The Salmon and Trout Association says it is gravely concerned about the low level of this year's spring run of salmon into British rivers, particularly in Scotland. there are inadequate stocks of the large, mature fish, which mainly return to spawn in the early months of the year, to permit proper conservation of the wild species in their native rivers.

Conversely, there has been a significant rise in late summer and autumn runs, from mid-August onwards, which comprise mainly young salmon. The association believes that the harrassed North Atlantic salmon, may be changing its habits.

Of its very nature salmon live dangerously. They are really safe only during the six weeks or so after they emerge from their eggs, when they remain under the gravel beds of the rivers *where they were spawned. Once* the small fry take to the water, they become immediate prey for other fish and for birds such *as kingfishers and herons, and* fewer than two per cent are thought to survive this stage.

Those that do mature into parr, spending the first year in their native rivers preparing for the great journey to the sea. In the autumn of their second year the migration begins and by the time they reach the estuaries the following spring, they have graduated into smolts, about six inches long and with bright silver scales. (The cycle may vary slightly according to latitude, but that is the general pattern.)

Where they go then is still something of a mystery. Some are known to head for feeding grounds off Greenland, but the story that the whole enigma was solved by chance by an *American submarine com*mander who looked through his periscope and saw the sea dense with salmon packed gill to gill, is not given much credence. Moreover, as Gerry Hadoke, director of the Atlantic Salmon Trust points out, not all salmon spend two or more winters at sea. Some return to spawn after one winter, and thus would not have time to reach Greenland and return. These *less* adventurous fish are stripped of the title of salmon and rechristened grilse, but why some do one thing and some another we have yet to discover.

Their voyages, whether to distant Greenland, or perhaps to the more accessible Faroes, are fraught with further dangers. Sea birds prey upon them from the air, at least until they reach deep waters; water borne predators include larger fish and seals - the annual seal cull off the coast of Labrador, which arouses such strong emotions, does at least contribute to salmon conservation, particulary in Canadian rivers.

And then of course there is man. During the summer months the fishermen of Greenland and the Faroes are out with their nets. On the high seas of the North Atlantic, boats from Denmark and the Soviet Union in particular, indiscriminately catch what they can. Tens of thousands of young smolts probably end up in fishmeal factories, being turned into food for pigs and chickens.

When the survivors finally approach the end of their homeward journey, more human hunters await for them, some with drift nets off the coast, others with rod and line on expensive stretches of river bank.

About four fifths of all the salmon caught are netted. Drift netting has been particularly criticised, partly because it can devestate river runs, but also because it employs a rather nasty, elastic monofilament which is invisible to the fish and which may injure them as they swim into it or subsequently try *to escape. Most drift netting is* illegal it has been banned in Scotland for 20 years. Norway has undertaken to ban it by the *end of the decade, and there are* pressures for stronger action in both Norther Ireland and the Republic.

But probably the biggest run of returning salmon in Europe is off the east coast of England. There is a theory that the salmon follow the ancient bed of the Rhine, heading for rivers like the Dee and the Spey which were once *its* tributaries. Be that as it may, salmon have for generations been legally netted off the coasts of Northumbria *and Yorkshire.* Many countries feel that it is hypocritical of Britain to complain of overfishing by countries like Denmark, and *yet to continue to issue* netting licences. Furthermore, what possible logic can there be in having a ban on netting in Scottish waters, and allowing English fishermen to intercept



salmon, the overwhelming majority of which are bound for Scottish rivers?

After all this, it seems a little surprising that there are any fish left for the rods, let alone to survive all the way upriver to spawn. Another curiosity about the salmon is that it does not feed in rivers and yet, out of cussedness or curiosity, is still tempted to grasp at a lure. For *his part, man is as rapacious* on the riverbank as anywhere else. There are many sportsmen who deplore overfishing, but there are stories of others filling the boots of their cars with fish and racing south to sell them, probably earning enough to pay for their next season's sport.

Some experts believe that the answer lies in the sort of tagging system that operates in Canada. When an angler buys a licence, he is issued with a limited number of plastic tags. Each fish *must be tagged as soon as it is* killed, and there are severe penalties, including imprisonment, for being found with an *untagged fish.*

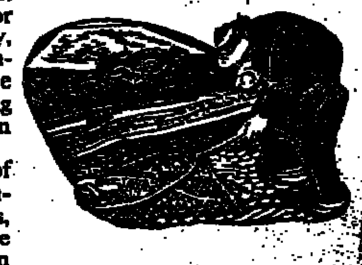
Sadly, however, such controls would do little or nothing to prevent poaching. There was a time when poaching was tolerated, perhaps covertly admired, as no more than a harmless piece of anarchy, the lads of the village cocking a snook at the laird. But nowadays it is conducted by organized gangs, ready to threaten violence to any keeper who crosses their path.

Of all the threats to the salmon, the most topical is so-called acid rain, the result, it is claimed of excessive emissions of sulphur and nitrogen into the atmosphere. The result has been a rise in the acidity levels of rivers and lakes to the point where they can no longer sustain aquatic life. The water may look clear and feel soft but it is deadly to insects and hence to the fish which feed on them. The problem has been most acutely felt in Norway and Sweden, which have accused Britain of "exporting" pollution on the *prevailing* westerly winds. But parts of south-west Scotland are also suffering, and it is not clear, despite the claims of the ecology lobby, that power station chimneys and vehicle exhausts are solely to blame. Large scale conifer planting, for instance, increases soil acidity, as does the virtual abandonment of what used to be the common practice of spreading lime on fields, particularly in the uplands.

Despite the millions of gallons of chemicals that farmers spray on their crops, surprisingly little appears to be known about their effect on river quality, although some concern has been expressed about the leaching of nitrates. Fortunately most salmon rivers *in* Britain do not run through arable landscapes, although significantly Ireland, which is predominantly on agricultural *country with very little* heavy industry, has experienced serious pollution of lakes and rivers.

Complacency is represented by those who say that, whatever the fate of the wild salmon, it can always be replaced by those reared in "farms" or "ranches".

Apart from an instinctive feeling that nothing reared artificially ever tastes as good as the wild species (what bird, animal or fish ever did?), Mr Hadoke has serious reservations about fish farming. The selection process, under which only the very best specimens are retained, means that thousands of young fish are released with no knowledge of what to do or where to go, because their natural instincts have been bred out of them.



The argument that large-scale production will bring down prices and make poaching uneconomic can, he says, be countered by the possibility that poachers will simply take more wild salmon in order to maintain their incomes. He is also *deeply worried* about genetic experiments aimed at producing a fish which will mature as early as possible. Whatever its commercial attractions, such a creature will not in his view have the right to call itself a salmon.

Nor will it leap waterfalls, glide through still, rocky pools or rise to the fly. Angling is estimated to account for up to a quarter of Scotland's tourist income, and those who go to fish the famous waters spend ten times as much as the average visitor. For that reason alone, the king of fish should be worth saving.

WHERE THE SALMON RUN

North Pole, Arctic Circle, Greenland, Canada, USA, Iceland, Faroes, Norwegian Sea, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean

Estimated migratory routes
Fishing grounds
Distribution
Spawning grounds

John Grimwade/woodcuts Alyson MacNeill

A cheeky little number

moreover . . . Miles Kington

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If you ever say one of the three following sentences, you're a Moreover Wine Club sort of person.

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With most wine clubs, it's like going back to school again. With the Moreover Wine Club, it's like drinking behind the classroom again. That's because the Moreover Wine Club has only one wine on offer!

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So if you've ever said to yourself: this *wine snobbery* stuff is a load of compost; join the Moreover Wine Club at once. Be the first person in *your street to lay down a tank* of Albanian two-stroke alcohol. Send an SAE at once for full details.

You won't regret it. Only your guests will!

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 327)

ACROSS
1 Smear thickly (6)
5 Cruel treatment (6)
8 S Nigerian people (3)
9 Artificial (6)
10 Preens (6)
11 Unencumbered (4)
12 Witty talk (8)
14 To each (6)
17 Clergyman (6)
19 Spree (8)
22 Aware of (4)
24 Signal firework (6)
25 Bearlike (6)
26 Unhappy (3)
27 Milk curd food (6)
28 Ineffective man (6)

DOWN
2 Wrongdoing (5)
3 Place of learning (7)
4 *Interestingly odd* (7)
5 Clean away (3,2)
6 Pleat in rows (5)
7 Overall chief (7)
13 Turkish commander (3)
15 Egyptian king (7)
16 Pigeon call (3)
17 Introduction (7)
18 Canoe float (7)
20 Alcohol (5)
21 Wash lightly (5)
23 Loose jacket (5)

SOLUTION TO No 326
ACROSS: 8 Eager to please 9 Tan 10 Tete a tete 11 Cacti 13 Therapy 16 Delight 19 Onset 22 Incognito 24 Asp 25 Pontius Pilate
DOWN: 1 Septic 2 Agonic 3 Fretting 4 Tomtit 5 Flea 6 Camera 17 Heresy 12 Age 14 Economic 15 Pie 16 Drippy 17 Lacuna 18 Thirst 20 Scarab 21 Tapped 23 Grip

FRIDAY PAGE

Alan Franks on the problems facing diplomats' families living abroad

Wives with get up and go

Not all diplomats and their families leave their postings quite as dramatically as Mr Oliver Miles, the British Ambassador to Libya, and his wife and children, although the prospect of a sudden move is part and parcel of the job. It is something which service wives accept with a combination of stoicism and forethought.

Women like Isobel Hickson, wife of our First Secretary in Argentina at the time of the Falklands invasion, or Sally Weston, married to our ambassador in Peking, in 1968, know only too well what it is like to up sticks at a moment's notice when a sudden crisis throws their domestic arrangements awry. So, too, does Lady Parsons, the wife of the British Ambassador in Tehran for the six years before the overthrow of the Shah.

Yet Lady Parsons, far from grumbling about her experiences, recalls them as "terribly interesting – people always concentrate on this question of the uncertainty of it all, but personally I did find it all rather fun".

Perhaps positive thinking of this sort is the only way in which diplomats' wives can compensate for the rigours of trying to make a home on shifting sands. They are rigours most graphically described by Mary Gore-Booth, wife of Britain's head of chancery at the United Nations, on BBC Radio's profile of the Foreign Office, *With Respect, Ambassador*.

"In the last six years I think we've been in four different countries, and I'm used to packing things up in a couple of weeks and moving off and going from desert to down-coats and just adapting", she said. I think that most people expect an awful lot from diplomatic wives. I think they expect them to be an extension of – I don't quite know how to put it – a sort of Buckingham Palace. They expect them to be perfect, diplomatic, well dressed, always available, always smiling, always tactful, remembering everybody's name, never having any problems of their own, and always being a hostess, the door open."

Never having any problems of their own? That is a tall order under the circumstances. For a start, they are living in someone else's house, and even though it may be a palatial abode, it is none the less a tied cottage.

Then there is the question of the children's schooling, and – a matter which many service wives believe is under-regarded – the sense of displacement which can be experienced at the end of a tour of duty. This is seen by some as a kind of perpetual foreignness, whereby you are an alien not only when playing temporary hostess in an overseas embassy, but also when coming home to discover that in the three or five years which have elapsed, your local community has been managing quite well without you.

Education is perhaps the thorniest problem. In the smaller postings there is often no adequate schooling, particularly at secondary level; couples have little choice but to opt, sometimes against their better judgment, for boarding school back home, so that at least the children have the benefit of being plugged into a permanent system.

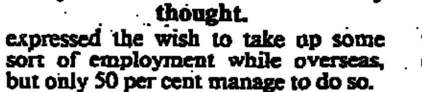
Finally, there are the headaches of the house in Britain. If empty, is it being squatted? If rented, would the tenants leave if you suddenly had to return at short notice?

At the time of the Falklands crisis, Michael Hickson, First Secretary in Buenos Aires, and his family had five days in which to leave the country. They had no choice but to leave behind the car, washing machine and other heavy items.









Isobel Hickson, Lady Parsons and Lady Stewart: a life of uncertainty and stoicism to be faced by positive thought.

Mrs Hickson said: "The worst thing was that the two younger children, aged 13 and 11, were at school in Buenos Aires, and I would say that it most certainly disrupted their education. This was particularly true in maths, where they have a completely different system of instruction from our own. There was also the fact, in Argentina, that they have a long holiday from December to March, and so of course they came back to England just after three months without school.

One problem common to all families is the nagging uncertainty as to where the next posting will be; it is seldom possible to give more than six months notice.

The diplomat's wife who wants to work while abroad may be in for a disappointment. Even the 100 hours of language tuition which they can have before they leave will probably not be enough for professional purposes; some countries will not even issue work permits to wives. In response to a circular issued by the Diplomatic Service Wives Association, 75 per cent of FO wives expressed the wish to take up some sort of employment while overseas, but only 50 per cent manage to do so.

The reality is that there is plenty of work to do, but that most of it revolves around the need to entertain and to be an adequate social adjunct to the husband. In the course of writing his book *The Diplomats*, Geoffrey Moorhouse established that in a single year, the ambassador to Paris had overnight guests on 250 occasions, hosted meals for a total of 2,000 people and had given tea and drinks to a further 1,800.

The DSWA, which has a membership of about 4,000, was formed as a sort of welfare agency for the women, addressing itself to problems such as housing, payment for school fees and provision of air fares for visits home.

Yet despite the formalized position of the wife as shadow to the husband, life is not without its attractions. "Perhaps our generation enjoyed it all rather more than the young", says Lady Parsons, who before Iran had been with Sir Anthony in Baghdad, Ankara, Amman, Cairo, Khartoum and Bahrain. "It is quite possible to spend your whole diplomatic life without incident, but this, fortunately, has not been my experience. I have seen some amazing places which I would otherwise have had no chance of visiting.

"The great thing is that you are able to do everything together. You see, if you want to lead the life of a bank clerk's wife, you know that it will be secure and uneventful and that in a few years you'll have a little money, and so on. The thing I enjoyed about it all was living in a state of expectancy."

Another veteran service wife, Lady Stewart, whose husband Sir Michael Stewart was ambassador to Greece during the tense years between 1967 and 1971, views her various postings to China, Turkey, Singapore and the US as highly educational. "It is very good for Britain, as a rather self-satisfied and insular country, to realize that even though its history is marvellous, it is but a small part of the world. My experience has had the effect of putting it into context. . . . Diplomats are very exceptional people, you know. They have such broad horizons."

Then she adds, as a rather sobering afterthought: "Thinking of China, though, I must say I was grateful not to be there when the Red Guards burst into the embassy. I'm not particularly keen on the chanting of terrorist mobs."

'There was some street shooting'

Julia Miles preparing for a hurried exit from Tripoli.

Tripoli

On Wednesday morning Julia Miles was still battling with boxes, bags and suitcases as she packed for her husband and four children, and disposed of all the paraphernalia of a British ambassador's residence. Also she had to cope with four lively young children and a steady stream of assorted journalists and television crews who wandered in for interviews and refreshments at all hours.

Mrs Miles is coping wonderfully – as all Foreign Office wives must. She is energetic, intelligent and outgoing, and frank enough to state the bald facts: that with changing times, those "paragons" which Foreign Office wives must now be are probably shouldering too much of the burden of keeping the British flag flying on limited resources and in ever more insecure conditions.

Before becoming housewife and mum, she worked as a child-care officer in Tower Hamlets in London, "doing what I'd always wanted". She was about to be promoted and she and her husband Oliver had been only three months in their new house in Wimbledon when they were posted to Cyprus.

It was in Cyprus that the two elder Miles boys, Tom, 12, and 11-year-old Joe, were born. It was also to be Julia Miles' first taste of political upheaval and risky conditions, which more and more embassy wives have had to learn to live with. In the wake of the Eoka II movement, according to Mrs Miles, there was "some street shooting and police stations were blown up".

Cyprus was also her initiation to the hard grind of being an embassy wife. "I remember being very pregnant, with another baby on my hip, stirring soup for about 60 people, I'd carried in the chairs myself, and laid the table for dinner."

After a two-year break in London, the family moved to Saudi Arabia, where Oliver Miles was appointed ambassador in 1975. It was not an easy posting for a woman. Stuck in an embassy compound (women are forbidden to drive in Saudi Arabia) Julia Miles "made a pitch to get to know Arab women". This unusual move turned out to be a great success, with up to 80 women turning up for her Tuesday afternoon lectures on entertainment.

Her third son, Hugh, now aged seven, was born in Jiddah. The fourth child, Lucy, four, was born in Athens. The four Miles children are as cheerful and noisy as any youngsters on holiday. The only difference is that they seemed incapable of getting to sleep. And being such well-seasoned travellers they are that little bit more confident and street-wise than most children of their age.

Mrs Miles feels that, like their mothers, embassy children are put under extra strain. Long stints in far-off boarding schools, followed by almost unreal holidays with their parents laying on treats "to try to compensate".

Julia Miles and the children were alone in the house for 25 hours while her husband and 23 other staff, including two children, were besieged in the embassy building last week. Though the phone was cut off for a day, and there was a crowd outside blocking the way in or out, she says she was not really alarmed. "I was worried, but I was sure Oliver was all right. I was very glad the children were with me because they'd have been far more frightened if they'd heard about it at home."

Tana de Zulueta

Reviving first aid

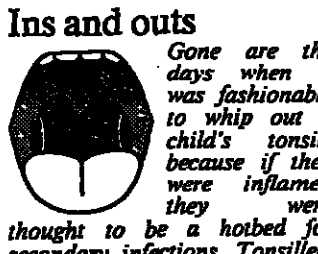
IF you were walking down a street and somebody suddenly collapsed in front of you, would you know what to do? The chances are your answer is "No". But if you were in the US or Canada, any of the Scandinavian countries, or Australia, and you collapsed, it is highly likely that somebody would be on the scene to resuscitate you.

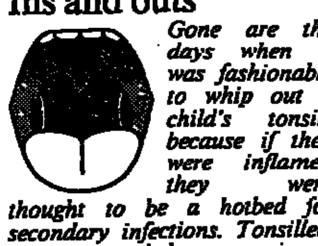
The impetus for teaching resuscitation techniques to the public as well as to health care professionals came in the US 10 years ago. It was recognized then that, since between 60 and 70 per cent of sudden deaths caused by heart failure happen before the patient reaches hospital, everyone in the community should be able to help in the first four critical minutes after collapse.

A group of doctors in Britain have established the Resuscitation Council to encourage more people to learn the skills of resuscitation and to standardize training. Last month they published a training manual called *Resuscitation for the Citizen* as part of the campaign.

Contact a local voluntary aid society like St John Ambulance or the Red Cross for details of where you can be taught the techniques. *Resuscitation for the Citizen* is available from Department of Anaesthetics, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, London W12 0HS.

Ins and outs





Gone are the days when it was fashionable to whip out a child's tonsils because if they were inflamed they were thought to be a hotbed for secondary infections. Tonsillectomy, nevertheless, remains a controversial operation. Professor Donald Harrison, of the Institute of Laryntology and Otology, says that although more is known about throat infections, which children would necessarily benefit from the operation is open to doubt. And for ethical reasons, it is impossible to pick one random group of children, remove their tonsils, and compare their progress with another group who have had no operation.

Despite these difficulties there has been a large reduction in the number of tonsillectomies carried out in the last four or five years.

One reason is the recognition that only 50 per cent of throat infections are caused by bacteria, and the other half, caused by viruses, cannot be prevented by tonsillectomy.

Also, tonsils which appear very inflamed are often not as damaged as expected when they are examined after removal.

In addition, according to Professor Harrison, GPs nowadays rarely see children with true acute tonsillitis: children who regularly have sore throats tend to be dosed up with antibiotics.

Yet there are cases when tonsillectomy is recommended. Problems often begin when a child first goes to school and comes across a whole host of new infections. Although parents complain their child is often laid low by sore throats, many exaggerate the discomfort. Certainly their child may have a sore throat but it does not prevent him from being up and about.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Face-saver

Motorcyclists are less likely to be seriously hurt in road accidents if they wear full-face crash helmets rather than the open face variety, according to doctors in Newcastle.

In a recent letter to the *British Medical Journal* they report that motorcyclists wearing open face helmets are 10 times more likely to sustain a facial injury and five times more likely to suffer a head or neck injury than motorcyclists wearing full-face helmets.

A survey over 18 months in a casualty department showed that 13 of 38 motorcyclists who were wearing an open face helmet when they were involved in an accident had head or neck injuries. This compared with only 11 of 156 motorcyclists wearing full-face versions.

Artists at risk

Artists in the United States – professional and amateur – have been warned that their work could damage their health. A nationwide campaign to alert them to the hazards of the materials they use has been launched.

In 1980 the School of Art Institute in Chicago asked Nancy Seeger, a research consultant, to write a series of short brochures on the subject. The task has taken four years and she has produced five books: an introduction and four guides on how to use materials safely in printmaking, painting, photography and ceramics. A sixth booklet, on metalwork, is about to be published.

The author says that artists rarely realize the exact composition of their materials and even less what effect the chemicals they contain could have on their health.

Volatile organic solvents used in brush and roller cleaners, for example, can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness and fainting and even chronic chest complaints. Photographers frequently contract dermatitis from chemicals in their darkroom solutions.

The simplest safety measure she recommends, in her series Alternatives for Artisits–Guides on the safe use of materials, *is to ensure that the workroom is well ventilated with a through draught.*

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

THE TIMES DIARY

A prophesy too late

Novelist Jeffrey Archer wishes the Libyan siege had taken place six weeks later. In his book *First Among Equals*, now being printed by Hodders for publication in July, he uncannily presents an international crisis between Colonel Gaddafi and Mrs Thatcher. In a "barbaric act," a group of 100 Libyan guerrillas hijack a Royal Navy destroyer. The opposition demands action, "How long will he (the Defence Secretary) allow negotiations to continue when it is well known throughout the diplomatic world that Gaddafi is a master of procrastination"?

Kinnock then asks the Foreign Secretary when Britain will break off diplomatic relations. Yet Archer seems to be just one step ahead. Michael Heseltine has been replaced by the fictional Simon Kerslake; the Foreign Secretary is a Charles Seymour and Leon Brittan becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other hand, David Owen survives as SDP leader. No doubt Archer's agent would have been distressed if he had not. She is Owen's wife, Deborah.

Crown court

Identities of two eminent QCs who are to star under assumed names in a dramatised murder trial on Channel 4 later this year, were disclosed to me yesterday. The silks, whose identities are secret because of the Bar's ban on advertising, are two of Britain's leading criminal QCs – John Mathew, who recently defended Sarah Tisdall, and who represented a defendant in the Jeremy Thorpe case, and Richard Du Cann, among whose most celebrated cases was that of Lady Chaterley's lover. Presiding over the TV case – *The Trial of Richard III*, who is accused of murdering his two nephews – will be Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, appearing under his own name. He is not "for hire", and thus cannot be accused of advertising.

Time to buy

"If Maxwell won't, I will", says *Time Out* publisher Tony Elliott, who tells me of his plans to form a consortium to buy the *Observer*. Although he confesses that *Time Out's* profits would amass only two-and-a-half per cent of the purchase price, he does have a formidable industrial relations record. After a strike in 1981, his staff went off to form *City Limits*.

Cheeky

Mrs Thatcher has no doubt been crossed off Colonel Gaddafi's *Christmas* card list. Pity – he sent her such a heartfelt message on his greetings card last year. Inside it were quotes from Matthew 5 (39) – "If someone slaps you on the right cheek come and offer him your left"; Matthew 5 (43) – "You have learned that they were told 'Love your neighbour, hate your enemy' "; Matthew 5 (44) – "But what I tell you is this: love your enemies and pray for your persecutors".

BARRY FANTONI

SOCIAL SECURITY

I don't get it – they're paying us in £50 notes

Ritual cleansing

The congregation of St Stephen's Church, Lympne, Kent, obviously take the scriptures literally: after they had sung Psalm 51, which includes the verse, "Thou shalt purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow", the collection bag was found to contain a "3p off" voucher for Parazone bleach.

Traveller's plug

The final report of the New Ireland Forum is due out next week and David Gilliland, the Government's chief information officer at the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast, just happens to be flying off to America this weekend for two months. The report will, of course, create a stir in America, and Ireland's many friends in Congress are likely to exert greater pressure on Britain to take an initiative over Northern Ireland. Gilliland tells me his trip is pure coincidence; cynics in Dublin say they aren't fooled.

Take your pick

"So much for rape and incest in Stoke-on-Trent on Tuesday's documentary. Not much of that in Wednesday's *Gardener's Question Time*..." The strained links that have made Margaret Howard's *Pick of the Week* a mischievous cult among fellow Radio 4 employees are to be immortalized in an anthology, edited by Hutchinson's managing director Roger Houghton. "We are looking for items like the prayer Patrick Lichfield read on *My Favourite Music*," says Houghton, who inspired the collection.

PHS

A nuclear summit for Europe

by David Steel

The Nato alliance is celebrating its 35th anniversary at a time of increasing internal pressures. Recent US-European relations have been permeated by mutual distrust and suspicion. There seems to be a dramatic decline in British public support for US policies.

Many Americans are asking whether the risk to their nation is worth the continuing defence of an ungrateful Europe. Many Europeans wonder whether their security lies in being tied to a US administration which too often seems aggressive, insensitive to human rights abuses, and lacking in self-control.

I believe there is scope for turning European fears into a more positive recognition of a common security role and for the need to promote detente. At the heart of the issue is the question of European defence cooperation.

Although security issues must be placed on the European agenda we must not overlook the distance between the aspirations of the European defence dialogue and strategic realities. The firing of cruise and Pershing missiles depends entirely on the US president – we still do not have the dual key that the Americans have been proposing for 25 years. The US remains the only western power with second strike nuclear capability on land, sea and in the air. And the US defines the doctrine and the consequences of Nato strategy.

But the expansion of the EEC offers a challenge and an opportunity. An enlarged Community will mean that 11 of Nato's 16 states will be political partners in the EEC as well as military allies in Nato. That Community will have a population of more than 300 million, will be technologically advanced, relatively prosperous and with developing common institutions. Europe already makes a major contribution to its own defence – providing more than 90 per cent of the ground forces, 80 per cent of the main battle tanks and two-thirds of the major ships in the European operational area. It is time that the logic of a single European voice on defence matters was properly developed.

It is through Europe that a fresh initiative to break the nuclear arms race could come. The aim should be a nuclear summit, at which both Britain and France would be represented. And its task would be the following:

Firstly, *to negotiate a freeze on all future missile manufacture and deployment*. Such a move must be mutual and verifiable, and would be a preliminary stabilizing act. As such it would meet the deep concern felt by many that the "machines of war" had developed a momentum of their own, beyond the grasp of man. Such a freeze would include scrapping Trident, halting cruise and Pershing deployment and stopping the further build-up of Soviet missiles.

Secondly, such a summit must pave the way for a resumption of negotiations in *Geneva so that genuine reductions in weaponry can be achieved*. It has never made sense to keep negotiations on intermediate and strategic missiles in self-contained compartments. The case for merging INF and Start, and including British and French nuclear forces, has become overwhelming.

Thirdly, Nato should indicate its desire to move away from its damaging reliance on "flexible response" – the notion that military resistence to a Soviet conventional attack might escalate through the use of tactical, and finally strategic nuclear weapons.

With some 6,000 or so short-range battlefield nuclear weapons sprinkled across central Europe, it is more likely that a Third World War would start by the firing of a nuclear artillery shell than by the launching of an SS-20, a Minuteman or a Trident missile. That disturbing prospect underlies the need to raise the nuclear threshold.

I believe there should be a "no first use" declaration, coupled with a battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. Naturally, the abandonment of "flexible response" has immediate consequences for the conventional deterrent. General Rogers himself has pointed to the steps the member states of Nato would have to take to maintain sufficent armed forces capable of resisting a Soviet armoured thrust. The importance of the MBFR talks, negotiating conventional force reductions, should therfore be upgraded, with a clear linkage through to the combined INF/Start talks at Geneva.

I believe that these are three practical, immediate and attainable measures open to the nuclear powers. But the essential first step – the precondition of a nuclear summit – must be the revival of detente. The spiral of hatred and fear which fuels the arms race has to be broken if we are to hope for survival.

This article is adapted from a speech which Mr Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, delivered recently to the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

Roger Boyes on Poland's unlikely millionaire society





How the others live: a Warsaw cafe, where cognac costs a month's wages, and an elegant *dacha*

The champagne and banana set

Warsaw

At the time of night when the cleaners start work on the street debris (yellowed newspapers, broken bottles – rarely food or cigarette ends), and the homeward bound buses flash past and drunks sprawl into doorways, at about that time the rich come out to play. The Porsches and Mercedes line up outside the Architects' Club in Foksal Street and out spill the fast set of the communist world, velvet jacketed, befurred and bejewelled. In Poland, the season has begun.

It was ushered in by a big ball in the club. Gucci leather beat a tattoo on the floor, cognac flowed like vodka and the wealth (with its natural accessories, talent and beauty) was paraded as thoroughly and tactfully as missiles on Red Square. Wowo Bielicki, a greying playboy and organizer of the Miss Poland contest, launched the event by whirling a girl around the floor.

Then the rich joined in – the boutique owners, private businessmen with overseas contacts, greenhouse proprietors (who make fortunes by growing flowers rather than time-consuming and boring vegetables), architects and car dealers. Talent was represented by a sprinkling of actors, designers and the satirists Jan Pietrzak and Witold Filler; beauty by a brigade of models employed by fashion designer Grazyna Hase.

These are the new rich. Some flourish despite, and some because of, the Polish crisis. They are despised by the hardline Marxists who believe that they are mocking the working class with their unproductive wealth. They are distrusted by many ordinary people who see them as a symbol of an unjust system.

The intelligentsia is impoverished – a university lecturer would have to pay an entire month's salary for one bottle of cognac; the workers are feeling the squeeze, everybody is debilitated. But the Warsaw chiceria, more glamorous even than its Budapest counterpart, dances on to the music of champagne corks.

The rich are not like us. For one thing they eat bananas, available only at two private markets in Warsaw at a cost of £3 each. They go on package tours to Turkey, to China (cost – close to a million zloties, or seven years' average wage), to Vietnam, where the enterprising sell cigarettes and buy snakeskin to make into handbags. They buy their leather trousers and Hermès scarves from the Rambertow market, near the Soviet garrison, at Paris prices. Or they buy from private fashion collections.

They use private helicopter taxis to take them from Cracow to their ski resorts – Zakopane, Bukowina or Szczyrk near the Czechoslovak border. There they rent chalets or, if there is some unforeseen blunder, a hotel suite, pay bribes of up to a thousand zloties to jump the queue for the ski lift and hire restaurants for the night in lieu of a good nightclub. In truth, Zakopane is less of a ski resort, more of a cat walk for those who want to see and be seen. The truly skilled of the "banana youth" (as even the elderly rich are known) promenade down the main street of this once-charming mountain village challenging passers-by to take in their Swiss skis, their Polaroid sunglasses, their French zip-up suit and Italian boots. Even the tan comes from Helena Rubinstein. After a while it is time to rest in preparation for the party (with a small p) ahead.

Lenin, with his new economic policy (NEP), saw the need for private entrepreneurs to speed up economic recovery and thus, as a temporary measure, to build up the inner strength of a communist state. In Poland, the banana youth are a form of Nep-men but with the important difference that all industry is in state or cooperative hands. That means the entrepreneurs are confined to fringe industries such as fashion, to the service sector, especially hotels and restaurants, to private trading in scarce goods such as cars and to exploiting various, more profitable branches of private agriculture. More often than not, these businesses have to break the law, either because the law is simply not geared to the needs of private enterprise or because it is impossible to obtain raw materials or planning permission in any other way. The entrepreneur is therefore vulnerable: it is possible to become a zloty (even a dollar) millionaire legally in the communist system, but it is extremely difficult.

The short cut is through dollars, selling them, buying them. The black market rate for a dollar is 600 zloties compared to 100 at the official exchange points. Two thousand dollars thus buys over a million zloties, enough to live comfortably for two years without working. The scramble is thus on for dollars; all foreign trips must be used not for relaxation but for profit.

The zloty millions are a fool's gold. As long as they stay in Poland, the millionaires are as rich as Croesus. Huge dachas are constructed with loving care. Inside they bristle with video machines and kitchen mixers and hi-fi equipment. A man from the village does the gardening, his wife cooks, her brother looks after the swimming pool, the grandmother is paid to queue for the meat and the grandson cleans both the Volvo and the Polski Fiat. As soon as the millionaire leaves Poland, the money trickles through his fingers.

Hence the Polish season. There is no Ascot, no grouse slaughtering on the moors. But there is a rather energetic rollercoaster year from Zakopane in winter to the spring balls in the capital and Cracow and summer on the Mazurian lakes or Baltic coast. The pace is exhausting, the zloty cost huge, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the rich are an embarrassment.

But there is a vague sense that although the rich may not be bringing Poland any great benefit, they are an inevitable party of a modern state, even a nominally Marxist one like Poland. And crisis or Croesus, there is a bit of profit for most people. This year, for example, the Warsaw chiceria will summer in the small resort of Deby, much to the relief of the local forester's son who is accustomed to making a few zloties by guiding school chums through the woods to overlook the site of a beach where the metropolitan rich and their attendant actresses sunbathe without clothes. Perhaps Konstantin Chernenko or his hardline allies in the Polish party would argue that this is all rather corrupt – but then neither he nor his Polish colleagues have ever experienced a Polish banana-and-caviar party.

Hart helps Mondale, but is it enough?

Senator Gary Hart knocked a year off his age, "pence" off the end of his name, and stormed into the Democratic presidential nomination campaign early this year. They were heady weeks and he stomped all over Mr Walter Mondale's carefully nurtured tour. But with the first round of big primaries and caucuses over, his campaign is flagging and Mr Mondale looks more confident. What preoccupies the Democratic machine now is whether the intrusion of Mr Hart has damaged or enhanced Mr Mondale's ability to evict Ronald Reagan from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr Mondale remains stoic, stiff and clumsy in public – a man almost unrecognizable from the person who emerges when the lights go out. Aboard his campaign jet he keeps photographers at bay until he straightens his tie, combs his hair, pushes his glass of wine out of sight, and says "Ready". With that, he becomes cool and formal.

In the early days of the race, when he was the undisputed front-runner, he campaigned with a casual self-assurance – the Democratic establishment man who had labour, and the party machine behind him. Mr Hart forced him to fight, to struggle against his nature to project himself and to say what he stood for.

In six exhausting weeks, the former vice-president hardly went home and at last he started to define his policies, rather than trying to upset nobody. His stamina held out while his rival began saying "No" to television interviews because he was tired. He proved that he has a taste for battle. It may transpire that Gary



Just the ticket? Hart has forced Mondale to soften his stiff image

Hart has been the making of Walter Mondale.

If Mr Mondale wins the nomination, what are his chances of beating Mr Reagan? The President remains nationally popular despite the unpopularity of Lebanon, Central America, and the deficit. What matters more than specifics is that Mr Reagan is perceived as positive, committed, and a leader. Mr Mondale bears the burden of his association with the dithering Carter administration.

If Mr Reagan and Mr Mondale went to the country now Mr Reagan would almost certainly win, judging by the tide of opinion expressed in a variety of opinion polls across the country in recent months.

In January, before Mr Hart entered the scene, a *New York Times-CBS News* survey gave Mr Reagan a 3 per cent national lead over Mr Mondale. The President led in the Midwest and West, trailed slightly in the East and by a bit more in the South. Mr Mondale had a big lead in the large cities. Mr Reagan had a similar lead in rural areas. Suburbs and small towns split closely.

A month later, with the Hart phenomenon only just stirring, a *Washington Post-ABC News* poll showed the President narrowly ahead of Mr Mondale in every age group. The President lost among women by 49 to 46 per cent but won among men by 54 to 41 per cent. People who see themselves as middle class supported Mr Reagan by 58 to 39 per cent. Working-class voters favoured Mr Mondale by 50 to 43 per cent.

Mr Mondale was substantially ahead among people with an annual household income of less than $20,000 but far behind among those with higher incomes. People who fall in the $20,000 to $30,000 range are seen by some analysts as a key group, sizable and volatile enough to swing an election.

"The overriding issue is leadership", says Republican pollster Robert Teeter. "In 1980 the country rejected one kind of leadership and Walter Mondale is still very much part of it. Ronald Reagan offered a new direction. The economy, war and peace shape the substantive debate under the overall issue of leadership."

Certainly, the polls reflect strong support for Mr Reagan's "peace through strength" policies, even though there is unease about his adventures in Central America. He is unlikely to be foolish enough to make a bold step in the region before the election. His biggest asset is a winning personality and a talent for exploiting television. He has a good campaign team – and, the best advantage of all, he is the incumbent president. He can also point to lower inflation and claim with some justification that taxes would be higher under the Democrats.

Thanks to Mr Hart, the machine that was Mr Mondale now has a human dimension. Mr Hart has done for him what his years as Mr Carter's right-hand man failed to do – he has helped the dry, dogged man from Minnesota develop something of a public personality. But it is still light years away from that of the wily old actor from California.

Christopher Thomas

Mervyn Stockwood

Too many bishops spoil the cloth

It was May 1, 1959, and I was at the breakfast table in Lambeth Palace. I had had a bad night. I had been ill and could not sleep. I expect it was nerves as I was to be consecrated a bishop in the morning by Archbishop Fisher in Southwark Cathedral. As I could not eat anything, Mrs Fisher, with characteristic kindness, said, "Mervyn, you do look unwell, I wonder what I can do for you. It's such a long service and Geoff won't shorten it". And Geoff would not!

Then Mrs Fisher remembered that some years ago they had been given a present of brandy and it had not been opened. She filled a small bottle and I put it in my pocket: "Just in case", she said. Fortunately, I survived the service, but when I reached the retrochoir two hours later, I was feeling faint. I put the bottle to my lips, choked, gasped with horror and spat. Mrs Fisher had put the brandy into a TCP bottle.

A quarter of a century ago! I was 45, the youngest member of the Bench and the only one not in gaiters. As there was no retirement age, some of my colleagues, like a previous Bishop of Southwark, Cyril Garbeth, continued in office until they were 80 or over.

I received no instruction, nor was I in any way apprenticed. Not only was I unaware of the administrative demands that play a major part in a bishop's life, but no provision was made for me to be taught to confirm, ordain, or to put parsons into livings. In short, I was episcopally ignorant.

In some ways, it was a symbol of an attitude towards what a bishop was expected to be, an attitude which is in marked contrast to what is expected today. Once the powers-that-be had decided that a man had the necessary qualifications for the job, he was thrown in at the deep end and expected to swim. If he did not know whether to breaststroke, crawl, over-arm or dive, it was up to him to seek advice. The emphasis was upon personal initiative and reponsibility. The bishops may have worn gaiters, but they were the leather gaiters of a robust hunting field, not the woollen gaiters of an infant in a pram pushed by a nanny supplied by the General Synod.

I am not suggesting the situation was ideal. Far from it; but I doubt whether there has been much improvement. And my questionings seem to be shared by several contributors to the correspondence columns of *The Times* in recent weeks on the appointment of bishops. I think there may be two reasons for this. First, at the beginning of the century when the practising Anglican population of this country was considerably bigger than it is today, and when we had twice as many parochial clergymen, there were fewer bishops. So why is it that as the number of practising Anglicans and clergy have considerably decreased, we require more and more bishops?

Part of the answer is that the diocesan bishops are so burdened with committee work that they are compelled to ask for deputies or suffragans to do the work for which they themselves were ordained.

Shortly before I resigned, two diocesan bishops told me they had spent more than 80 days in the previous year in London attending committees and synodical functions. When one adds the days that are rightly spent on holiday and personal affairs, one wonders how many in the year are left for the work which Scripture envisages of one who is a spiritual overseer of his flock.

Second, the Church of England *must* decide whether it is an episcopal or a congregational church. If it wants leadership – prophetic, academic or pastoral – it will attract one type of candidate; if it wants chairmen of committees who will prove their skills by contributing to the creation of paper mountains, it will attract another type.

But the change of emphasis in the nature of the episcopal office is small compared with other changes that have occurred during the past 25 years so far as the church is concerned.

A recent book *Jesus – the Evidence*, to be distinguished from a television series under a similar heading, suggests that what is believed by enquiring Christians is in many respects different from what is assumed in the pulpit. In my later years at Southwark, I was chairman of an informal group of university scholars and bishops; it was known as Caps and Mitres. The purpose of the group was to consider the increasing gap between theological scholarship and ecclesiastical dogma, between the Jesus of history – in so far as He can ever be discovered – and the Christ of popular piety.

I had been deeply concerned since the days when I had been vicar of the University Church at Cambridge. I knew that the church had not sufficiently grasped the intellectual nettles. But the problem was not peculiar to academics. My long experience in a working-class parish had led me, for different reasons, to a similar conclusion.

In 1959 the eruption had not taken place. But then came *Honest to God*. Student resolution and the rejection of many accepted democratic traditions and traditional moral students. During this interval, the Church of England has concentrated its energies on constitutional reform and the revision of the Prayer Book. It has become engrossed in ecumenical relationships at this level of interchurch committees which impinge little upon the laity. It has often endorsed liberal legislation affecting moral and social reforms when the reforms have ceased to be contentions. Most, if not all these changes, I gladly welcome, as steps in the right direction.

But we still have to grapple with the basic questions:

- Who was Jesus?
- What was His message?
- What does the acceptance of Jesus and His message demand of us today?
- How can we, weak sons of men, discover the secret to live as the sons of the God in whose image we are made?

The answers may be distasteful and as astringent as brandy from a TCP bottle, but there will be no Christian renaissance until they are answered.

The author was Bishop of Southwark from 1959 to 1980.

Philip Howard

The sparkle beyond Offa's Dyke

A tricky lot, the Welsh. On my upper left thigh I carry a scar caused by the teeth of a Cardiff front-row forward 20 years ago. I suppose it may have been an accident. I reckon it is more likely to have been a deliberate act of the kind that caused ancient Greek wrestlers, who were not supposed to bite each other, to be nicknamed lions.

I have a Welsh reviewer who is clever, learned, perceptive, fair-minded: everything that a reviewer should be – until you cut his copy by a jot, tittle, or as we say in the trade, just a centimetre or two, dear boy. Then, lock the door, take the 'phone off the hook, and put an advertisement in the Personal Column that you have emigrated to New Zealand. Hell hath no fury like a Welsh critic cut. He simmers like a corked volcano, and dances up and down like a Welsh mountain goat on fire.

Nevertheless, there is more to Wales than *hwyl*, booze, Celtic melancholy, and Welsh crowds relieving themselves down the back of your gum-boots at Twickenham. Samuel Johnson was characteristically chauvinistic when he wrote to Boswell: "Wales is so little different from England that it offers nothing to the speculation of the traveller."

Cardiff is the place to be in the spring. The magnolias and daffodils are all out. From Penarth, Flat Holm and Steep Holm shine in the sunset like jewels set in the silver Bristol Channel. The Monets and others collected by the Davies sisters make the gallery in the National Museum of Wales the grandest little crescent of Impressionists in the world: and University College, Cardiff, is celebrating its centenary.

Almost the first job I had on *The Times* was to report the general meeting of the Classical Association, held that year in Cardiff. (It was a memorable conference, both for the sticky buns and string quartet at the Lord Mayor's reception and for the unseasonable blizzard that made it impossible to get to the lectures.) And there I met the Professor of Latin and the Professor of Greek: two small, clever, witty, and very Welsh men – not at all the sort to bite your thighs or relieve themselves down the back of your gumboots.

"You'll be wanting to join the Class. Ass., then", they said, in unison. I explained that hacks are not supposed to join anything, in case it interferes with their ability to put the boot in – whoops, I will rephrase that: in case it impairs the impartiality and fair-mindedness that are the hallmarks of the British journalist. And so I joined. University College, Cardiff, is still a powerhouse for the study of classics in the United Kingdom.

It is the powerhouse of quite a lot else as well, as is evident from the stylish literary symposium entitled *Fountains of Praise* that my old friends have helped to produce for the centenary. There are good poems in English and Latin, as well as Welsh: even in translation I can see that Saunders Lewis is a great poet. A marvellously diverse constellation of former students recall happy days of work and play at Cathays Park: Sian Phillips, the elegant actress; Billy Cleaver, the golden stand-off half; and Roy Jenkins, who spent a year at Cardiff as a staging-post between Abersychan grammar school and Balliol.

The book is congratulatory in intent and genial in execution. It is an informal and sparkling volume of celebration and display. There is plenty to celebrate and congratulate about the first century of University College. Even those of us not lucky enough to have studied there can catch droplets from the fountain. It is a centre of national and international excellence. It is an antidote to the snooty English opinion that only Oxbridge counts, and that across Offa's Dyke you can forget your culture and scholarship; and prepare to meet male voice choirs, mad wing-forwards, and Celtic misty melancholy. Cardiff is the only place to be this spring. Floreat, florebit.

What's on this May morning in the hills?
Look at them, at the gold of the broom and laburnum
And the bright surplice on the shoulders of the thorn
And the intent emerald of the lawns at Cathays Park.



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PAYING FOR EXPORTS

Trade issues will dominate the economic agenda of the London summit in June. The "sherpas" – officials of the seven participating nations who draft the communique weeks in advance – have been banging on the walls of each other's import barriers. But there is another form of protectionism which is quite as insidious: the use of export subsidies to secure international contracts.

Eighteen months ago, a group of government economists (led by the Treasury) produced a report arguing that Britain's export subsidies were costly and ineffective, as a means of supporting industry or creating employment. Yesterday the National Economic Development Office, under pressure from the "little Neddies" of the industries most affected, issued an unusually angry public response.

Stripped of the unproductive quarrel about figures (estimates of the cost per job supported range from Nedo's £2,000 minimum to the Treasury's £200,000 maximum), there are three issues entangled in the dispute. First, should all industrial nations try to achieve a kind of multilateral disarmament in the subsidy war? Nedo, regrettably, does not even seem fully prepared to accept this objective, which greatly weakens its argument. Governments, however, have made some progress in this direction since the Treasury report was produced.

The interest-rate subsidy on export credits has been reduced, because the "consensus" rates of interest agreed by industrial nations were raised, after long and painful negotiation, last year. (The cost has also been cut, less reliably, by a fall in market interest rates, narrowing the gap to be met by government subsidies.) The burning issue now is the use of "mixed credits" – a combination of development aid tied to contracts with industrial concerns in the donor country and export credit finance. It is much to be hoped that pre-summit meetings of ministers will reach some agreement regulating the use of this expensive and distortive form of export subsidy.

Using the aid budget this way is an abuse of its primary purpose: to assist development in the receiving country. It is an abuse which makes it easier to argue for aid to be distributed by international organisations, with unrestricted tendering for the projects involved. A much more difficult question concerns the use of this and other forms of export subsidy by one country if others persist in subsidising their exports. If greater multilateral disarmament is impossible, does it make sense to go it alone?

As in the nuclear debate, the arguments are finely balanced. With no subsidies to give up, Britain has no bargaining power; the government goes naked to the trade conference table. The same danger of escalation exists, however: under pressure from its own industries, each government may ratchet up subsidies at ever greater international cost.

There is, however, a third issue distinct to the trade debate. Even if other governments continue with their subsides, dose it make economic sense to subsidise ours? Companies competing for contracts have no doubt that earnings and jobs will be lost without equality of support, but the Treasury makes a powerful macroeconomic case against their special pleading. Only about 8% of manufactured exports, concentrated in the capital goods industry, benefit from subsidies (as little as one and a half per cent of gross national product). These subsidies have to be paid for out of taxation on the rest – raising costs in some other area of competitive endeavour and distorting the pattern of production. And if the aim is to subsidise employment, says the Treasury there are much better, cheaper and more direct methods of achieving this.

But there is one fair point in the NEDO defence. Export subsidies are a form of industrial support given to contracts actually won in open international competition, geared to an increase in production; too much domestic industrial support is not conditional on any increase in production at all. There are employment schemes, such as that outlined by Professor Richard Layard, designed to have the same kind of incremental effect; but many of the government's chosen devices have succeeded only in substituting one employee for another. The Treasury is right to view the whole subsidy business with a sceptical eye: but a little too cavalier about the consequences of unilateral disarmament, and a little unfair in its comparisons across the range of industrial subsidy.

CASUALTIES OF DIVORCE

"It is very easy", declared a psychiatrist giving evidence to the Commons social services committee, whose report on children in the care of public authorities was published yesterday, "for a child to go through care with no-one knowing whether they are left-handed or right-handed". With all possible goodwill, the staff of council homes for children whose families have proved unable to look after them cannot provide all the intimate individual attention that every child needs. The family context is the best – preferably the child's own family – and a warm foster-home if not.

It is a small sign of progress in recent years towards living up to this proposition – which would have the unhesitating assent of almost every worker involved in the field – that the number of children fostered in England is now very slightly higher than the number in residential homes. But the rise has been slow, and the variation between different local authorities is still far too wide. The apparently encouraging trend may to some extent only reflect some councils' practice of running down their residential places to save money. Cheaper still of course, would be helping families not to break up in the first place.

In the endless variety of harsh circumstances which scatter parents and their young children, there will always be cases where the best choice and even the second best are not available. But yesterday's report argues forcefully that if society paid more regard to prevention and less to patching up failures after the event, much public expenditure as well as much human misery could be avoided. In an age of scarce resources, responding to an actual catastrophe is always too apt to take precedence over averting the nebulous possibility of one. But when, for instance, the money saved by keeping a single child out of care could pay for one additional full-time social worker, the penalties of false economy can be severe. Care takes a fifth of local authority spending on personal social services today.

The committee ranges widely over factors which may threaten families struggling to stay together, and admits that in many cases the exact line of cause and effect and the exact degree of benefit that may be expected from a given course of action are hard to quantify. There is need for closer research into the relative advantages of different courses – perhaps with the assistance of pilot projects. But the general thrust that prevention is better than cure must be right.

The committee's proposals range from the very remote – like the formal teaching of "parenting skills" to tomorrow's parents while they are still at school – to the very immediate, like greater discretion for councils to make small cash loans to families to tide them over a financial crisis which might otherwise precipitate break-up – which, all the evidence shows, is far more difficult to repair than to avert. Some, such as its call for a channelling of more state aid to unemployed families through the supplementary benefits system, imply considerable central government expenditure. Others require only a change in attitudes, such as its rejection of the fashionable dogma – virtually unsupported by evidence – that coloured children should only be fostered with families of their own race. Relatively few coloured families qualify as foster-homes – partly, no doubt, because too little effort is made to recruit them – and so a group of children over-represented in residential homes is denied the chance of family life.

The report's advocacy of a state-funded conciliation service for couples considering divorce is of growing relevance, as the proportion of children thrust into care by a broken marriage increases. The failure of co-ordination between public services which sends children into care because their parents have avoidably been made homeless is rightly criticised. What is lacking – and it is plain that the evidence in some cases simply does not exist and in others would in principle be almost impossible to supply – is any ranking of the cost-effectiveness of its numerous and diverse proposals. But some kind of scale of priorities is needed if an effective programme is to be created to ameliorate one of the saddest social problems of our time.

UNREST IN PUNJAB

Sudden outbreaks of violence are a sad but familiar feature of life in the Indian subcontinent. But while the recent unrest in the state of Punjab does not compare with the savage communal bloodletting in Assam last year, it has cost many hundreds of lives and threatens to undermine the political and economic stability of India's most prosperous state. As such it is not a problem that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, can afford to neglect.

In some respects the present trouble in Punjab has its roots in the nature of Sikhism, the proud and militant religion that grew out of Hinduism four hundred years ago as a reaction against the caste system and Hindu polytheism. Some two-thirds of the Sikh community now live in Punjab, the rest being scattered around India and overseas. Sikh political leaders have long been familiar with the use of popular agitation as a means of furthering their political and religious ends. In 1966 Sikh agitation led to the division of Punjab into two states – Punjab and Haryana – so that Sikhs became a majority within the Punjab's new boundaries. In the early 1970's the Sikh political party the Akali Dal resolved to press for a large measure of autonomy for Punjab, as well as a number of other political and religious concessions; and it is for these concessions that Sikhs have been agitating since late 1982.

Sikh politics have however been made more complex during the past few years by the emergence of a form of Sikh extremism, or fundamentalism, personified by the charismatic but dangerous Sikh leader Sant (or Saint) Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. From his enclave in the Golden Temple at Amritsar Sant Bhindranwale preaches a philosophy that amounts to killing Hindus so as to attain the goal of Khalistan – the Sikh Land of the Pure. He and his followers must bear much of the blame for the violence of the last eighteen months or so. Much of it has been between moderate and extremist factions of Sikhs; but enough of it has been directed against Hindus to spur them into retaliatory violence, not only in Punjab but also in Haryana.

The unrest in Punjab has confronted Mrs Gandhi with some of the classic dilemmas posed by political extremism. Not all Sikhs by any means sympathize with the likes of Sant Bhindranwale, or even moderate leaders of the Akali Dal. Many Sikhs, especially among the professional and business classes, have allegiances that lie elsewhere. Moreover the successful Green Revolution that has transformed agriculture in Punjab during the last two decades has done much to secularise younger Sikhs, and weaken old loyalties. Indeed, it is this very process that has helped ignite the fires of Sikh fundamentalism, rather as Shiite fundamentalism was sparked off by the forces of modernization in Iran. Nevertheless the power – and the power to intimidate – of Sikh extremists has done much to impede agreement between the Government in Delhi and moderate Sikh leaders in Punjab.

Mrs Gandhi herself appears to have been torn between various options. These have included taking tough measures to root out Sikh extremists, even at the risk of alienating the Sikh community as a whole; making compromises so as to drive a wedge between Sikh moderates and extremists; and simply letting matters take their course. The attraction of the last option is that with a general election due by next January, Mrs Gandhi needs to cultivate Hindu support, and may be tempted to see tension between Sikhs and Hindus as a means of doing so.

The most sensible course of action is to take the wind out of the extremists' sails by meeting those of the Sikh moderates' demands that have not yet been met, provided they do not weaken India's present federal structure. Principal among them is the demand that the city of Chandigarh, Le Corbusier's architectural creation that has served as joint capital of Punjab and Haryana since 1966, be designated the capital of Punjab alone. A concession of this sort might be seen as a sign of weakness by Hindus; but in fact it would simply be carrying out something decided in principle long ago. It would help persuade moderate Sikhs that Mrs Gandhi wants to work with them, rather than against them. And it would help convey something of the sense of purpose that Mrs Gandhi has so far failed to display.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grim outlook for arts subjects

From Professor J. A. Berthoud

Sir, Two recent communications in your columns – a report of the British Academy's response to the University Grants Committee's questionnaire on university prospects (March 29) and a letter from the Association of the University Professors of French (April 10) – have expressed anxiety about the future of the arts. There is increasing evidence that these anxieties are not unfounded.

The UGC has just completed the second distribution of so-called "new blood" research posts as part of a three-year programme designed to mitigate the worst effects of government cuts in university funding.

The total figures, so far, are as follows: science, engineering and medicine (*excluding* information technology) – 488; social sciences and education – 51; arts – 48. These figures, of course, reflect DES guidelines. They can only be interpreted, therefore, as a massive reallocation of funds carried out without public debate.

The prospects for the arts look even grimmer when one has access to the details of the distribution within the humanities. What is, in terms of the volume and quality of its student applications, the strongest of the arts subjects – English – has been entirely overlooked both times. In other words of the near 600 new posts created countrywide over the past two years, English departments – that is, departments designed to study and transmit the literature of the nation – have failed to secure *a single one.*

There must be local reasons for this extraordinary statistic. My point, however, lies elsewhere. I don't think that there can be much doubt that the arts are now regarded – to use the terminology perfected at Downing Street – as "wet" subjects.

We know only too well what that means. But before the arts are finally allowed to drift to the peripheries of our culture some thought ought to be given to what a society deprived of all serious contact with its intellectual and cultural traditions would actually look like.

Yours etc,
J. A. BERTHOUD,
University of York,
Department of English and Related Literature,
Heslington, York.

Balance of dues to God and mammon

From Mr John Murray

Sir, Your leader on the Dimbleby lecture (April 21) was welcome in that it pointed out that bishops should not assume that they have privileged insight into the political and administrative means of securing moral objectives. But your own conclusions are excessively kind to the Bishop of Liverpool at the expense of Professor Minford.

The Bishop manifestly suffers from the delusion that moral indignation permits us to ignore economic realities. Professor Minford endeavours to make us face them. There can be no fruitful compromise between these two approaches and we have wasted half a century in trying. Some pertinent economic realities are:

1. There is no popular thirst for equality in Britain, save in the special sense summed up in Shaw's dictum that if you propose to rob Peter in order to pay Paul you can always be sure of the enthusiastic support of Paul. If the Bishop himself really believed in equality, he would have to advise his "poor" flock to be prepared for much more poverty, since we would have to abandon the privileged living standards built up by our colonialist, capitalist grandfathers and share what we have with the third world.

The struggle for personal betterment through personal effort is the mainspring of a prosperous economy. Egalitarianism discourages that effort.

2. In husbanding scarce resources we perforce must allocate them among competing claimants. The notion that this allocation can be done by politicians or bureaucrats has been totally discredited by our own post-war experience, by its farcical repetition in third world nations and by current experience in France.

Those of us who abandoned the Socialist dreams of our youth in the light of this experience have faced the reality that the problem of private poverty cannot be solved merely by throwing public money at it. The only road to a prosperous, well employed community best able to look after its least fortunate citizens, is one in which men of talent, courage and energy will be continuously galvanised by the prospect of personal reward which, when won, will be theirs to reinvest, backing their own judgement with their own money.

Without such economic pathfinders labour is blind, investment sterile, the prospect of prosperity recedes to infinity and the scope of our charity is greatly diminished.

3. Some of Liverpool's problems are its own fault. "Mr Heseltine's busload of businessmen" whose failure to invest in Merseyside was implicitly criticised in the lecture, may have been impressed by the record of local labour, which has been renowned for intransigence and politically motivated disruption for half a century.

The recent irresponsible antics of the city's Labour councillors can only have reinforced that impression. No one wants to invest in unrest. No enterprise can succeed where management is mocked.

4. Inflation is the sign that a nation is not earning its keep. Successive past governments have conspired to hide this truth under a veil of illusory prosperity, selling the future for present votes. The results are plain to see: a catastrophic fall in the value of our currency, high wages unrelated to quality or quantity of output and the widespread delusion that we are *entitled* to automatic improvement in our living standards.

The time has come to return to cutting our coat according to our cloth and to abandon the comfortable notion that personal problems can be resolved through state appropriation of someone else's money.

Mrs Thatcher's administration has stopped the rot; economists such as Professor Minford are seeking further ways in which to reharness private interest to public advantage; such people constitute the only hope of reversing our frightening post-war decline and removing the poverty which the Bishop deplores. He should pray that they succeed and we must pray that his prayers are better than his political and economic panaceas.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MURRAY,
New Dyke House,
Laburnum Avenue,
Lytham St Annes,
Lancashire.
April 21.

From Mr William Wallace

Sir, I have read your sermonising editorials propounding Conservative theology with increasing bemusement over the past year. If I understand you right, a great deal of the Christian tradition must be stood on its head.

The pharisee, for example, was an excellent man, preoccupied with his "individual approach to God" (I quote your leader of April 21). In the modern world he would clearly have risen to be a bishop, or perhaps to be Dean of Peterhouse. The samaritan, on the other hand, was an interfering busybody, not content to accept the unfortunate side-effects of the market economy, but intervening in pursuit of mistaken socialist values.

The golden age of English Christianity to you, to Edward Norman, William Oddie and others, must I assume be the 18th century, when the Church of England was essentially the church unmilitant, supportive of the status quo in all its unavoidable imperfections – complete with "the rich man in his castle, the poor man at his gate."

For myself, I would have been with the Wesleys and the nonconformists, preaching those dangerous and militant values of compassion, justice, brotherhood and community.

You are broadminded enough to suggest in the best broad church style, that "neither side has a monopoly of right answers" in the debate about Christianity and free market economics. On the contrary, I regard some of the values propounded by our current government as profoundly unChristian, and view these attempts to demonstrate that Christ was a Conservative as theologically absurd.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
49 St James's Drive,
Wandsworth Common, SW17.
April 23.

Root causes of urban damage

From Mr Brian Lingard

Sir, The findings in the Russell v Barnett case reported in *The Times* on April 19 have some grave implications for our urban environment.

In this case, damages were granted to the owners of a property against the local authority because of damage caused to the structure of the house by the roots of an oak tree growing in the roadway nearby. The result of the case will thus be that every local authority will now seek to fell every tree situated in the highway which is within 20 or 30 feet of buildings in order to avoid liability to adjoining property owners.

One of the visual glories of London is the close relationship which is enjoyed between mature trees and nearby buildings, many London plane trees having been companions to immediately adjacent buildings in the street scene for over a hundred years. Building societies, lawyers and property owners have become far too concerned in recent years over the minor movements which can occur in a structure over the life of the building.

It is these minor settlements and movements which give to our older buildings the mature character which adds so much to the street scene and in virtually all cases the small cracks and settlements which result have no material structural significance.

Legislation is therefore needed now as a matter of urgency in order to relieve local authorities of this burden of responsibility; otherwise we are going to see the early slaughter of vast numbers of existing town and city trees which provide us with much that is attractive in the character of our urban areas.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN LINGARD,
Brian Lingard and Partners,
50 Pall Mall, SW1.
April 19.

The Bettaney case

From Dr Adrian Tibbitts

Sir, In your leader (April 17) on the Bettaney case you profess "bafflement" at the "continuing ideological pull of the Soviet Union". The fact that the details of the Gulag are now well known is not the point however: on this evaluation examples such as Robben Island, El Salvador, Chile and the "disappeared" of Argentina cannot be ignored. Tyranny is not peculiar to the USSR or its ideology and to assume that it is connotes a dangerously blinkered approach.

So far from any attraction in present-day Soviet ideology (the presentation of which, apparently unbeknown to the KGB, is excruciatingly banal) there must lie at the root of many of these modern cases of what you term "spiritual blight", the revulsion which can often be felt by those who, brought up in the comforting belief that the West is good and the East evil, suddenly discover that we, too, have a ruthless and highly secretive Establishment which is itself capable of "institutionalised brutalities" against more and more British citizens whom it perceives as a potential threat of one kind and another to its own idea of how our society should be ordered.

The corollary to such a discovery is the question whether our own system is in practice worth risking a nuclear holocaust for, and whether the arms race and the mutual mistrust engendered by the cold war espionage game are not dangerous madness.

Certainly, Soviet trials and punishment of dissidents are an affront to humanity. But we in this country have just put a man away for 23 years after a secret trial with a jury vetted by the state and all details of his defence suppressed. Even in the case of the Yorkshire Ripper the principle was honoured that justice be seen to be done. It is a grim reflection upon the priorities we are pledged to defend.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN TIBBITTS,
6 West Park Grove,
Leeds.
April 19.

Girls in boys' schools

From the Rector of The Edinburgh Academy

Sir, Girls who choose to come to boys' schools are told very clearly what the difficulties are. They usually have serious reasons for their choice.

Some want particular courses, including for example, A levels, which are not generally available in Scotland. Some need a change, not necessarily to a boys' school, for a more questioning academic climate or for a mixed sixth form, or because they are disenchanted with their present school. Most of them subsequently think that they were right, some most enthusiastically.

We accept them, when we can, simply because they want what we offer, not for financial reasons. We enjoy their presence in class, but it does not follow that we should be completely co-educational.

Few schools can offer it, but an alternative which some children and their parents might prefer would be to have two nearby single-sex 11 to 16 schools, each sharing teachers with a common sixth-form college.

What is certain is that, in the independent sector, if girls and their parents do not want these sixth-form places in boys' schools such places will not survive.

I remain, yours etc,
L. E. ELLIS, Rector,
The Edinburgh Academy,
Henderson Row, Edinburgh.

Shylock revisited

From Miss J. Hunter and Ms C. Mortlock

Sir, In response to Mr Frankel's article of April 17, "Shylock: must we suffer this old infamy?" We feel compelled to write to express our regret at reading it.

That anyone should be insensible to the irony which makes this production genuinely tragic, without resorting to the sentimentality of a less sensitive reading, and which presents the situation in a manner profoundly critical of the Christian oppressors, amazes us. Irony has ever been a more powerful, albeit misunderstood, tool than sarcasm.

We can only recommend that your readers see Mr McDiarmid's fine performance in order to judge for themselves.

Yours etc,
J. HUNTER,
C. MORTLOCK,
41 Nelson Street,
Norwich,
Norfolk.
April 17.

NCCL and racism

From Mr Richard Clutterbuck

Sir, It was with grave misgivings that I read your report (April 16) of the recent decision by the National Council for Civil Liberties not to recognise the civil rights of certain organisations, including the National Front.

The council seeks to be a forerunner in propounding a democratic society, yet by so deciding it seems to deny that very purpose. A democratic society presupposes criticism, choice and the development of ideas, all of which are wholly dependent on the free flow of information and opinion.

In failing to come to the aid of the "fascist" or the "racist" who is denied his civil rights, including freedom of expression, I am denying myself the opportunity to hear, to criticise and to choose.

It will be noted that article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights both sets out the principle of freedom of expression and then subjects it to permitted limitations, but only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and also "necessary in a democratic society".

It may well be that the council will at some future date reconsider its decision and when it does so the following extract from Lord Justice Scrutton's judgment in *O'Brien v Home Office* (1923) may be taken as a yardstick:

> It is indeed one test of belief in principles if you apply them to cases with which you have no sympathy at all; you really believe in freedom of speech if you are willing to allow it to men whose opinions seem to you wrong and even dangerous.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK,
The University of Sussex,
School of Social Sciences,
Arts Building,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.
April 17.

From Mr Stephen Sedley, QC

Sir, It is quite untrue to say, as your Social Policy Correspondent says (April 16), that the National Council for Civil Liberties has decided that "it would no longer recognise the civil rights of members of the National Front". Nor have its officials been told "to withhold legal and other advice from a list of proscribed organisations".

Neither of the two resolutions which were passed called in question the right of racialist organisations to exist and hold their views and act within the law. They recognized that the activities of such bodies nevertheless jeopardised the right of racial minorities to live free of fear and discrimination, and they therefore decided that it would be inconsistent – even hypocritical – for the NCCL knowingly to aid them. There is no proscribed list, and the policy continues to be that all inquirers will be told NCCL's position on civil liberty issues.

It is also untrue to say that the decision was "a victory for left-wingers". The debate and the voting cut right across any recognizable political division.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SEDLEY,
3 Torriano Cottages,
Kentish Town, NW5.
April 17.

Councils and Zola Budd

From Lord Kitchener of Khartoum

Sir, Surely the functions of central and local government should as far as possible be kept distinct; and if the former has declared Miss Zola Budd to be British the latter should not be able to distinguish her from other British citizens.

Yours faithfully,
KITCHENER,
House of Lords.
April 25.

Stevie Smith biography

From Mr James MacGibbon

Sir, In his column on publishing in *The Times* today (April 16) E. J. Craddock devotes half his space to the matter of Stevie Smith's biography. I am her executor. Surprisingly he didn't, as other journalists have done, ask me for my comments before publishing the highly inaccurate story now being circulated in a round-robin letter by Professors William McBrien and Jack Barbera, the editors of *Me Again*, a collection of Stevie Smith's miscellaneous writings.

In view of what seems to be a personal attack by Mr Craddock, perhaps you will allow me to give my version of the story?

The two professors wrote to me in 1978 about their wish to write Stevie Smith's biography. I gave them every facility, with the proviso that I had to approve their complete manuscript, though I didn't either then or now particularly favour a biography. Most of Stevie's life is to be found in her writings.

In December, 1980, I first saw a specimen of their writing in their introduction to *Me Again*. This introduction had to be edited and I warned them then that, while their researches, their diligence in turning up new material, were admirable, they were not up to the work of writing a biography, for reasons which I outlined fully in a letter.

I felt my judgment was confirmed when the first chapters were submitted to me in 1983 and again in 1984, and it was supported by (among others) Craig Raine, Faber & Faber's poetry editor, who found them "naive and unselective" and the first chapter "toweringly boring".

It would be unkind to elaborate; but their strange alternation between scholarly detail and sudden irruptions of somewhat brash naiveté is illustrated by their comparison (in the first submission) of Stevie with Isherwood's Sally Bowles.

Numerous authors and publishers had approached me and by the end of 1983 it was clear some kind of biography would be written. My first duty is to Stevie Smith, and I have now authorized Dr Frances Spalding, a writer well qualified, to go ahead.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MacGIBBON,
8 Quay Street,
Manningtree,
Essex.
April 16.

Unfair daffodils

From Mr Geoffrey Yorke

Sir, The uncooperative daffodils in Dr Croft's garden are simply turning towards the best source of light. Planted near the house they will turn away from it to where the sky is more visible. If Dr Croft has a front garden wall or hedge, daffodils planted near it will look towards the house.

I have north-facing daffodils against a fence on my southern boundary, and south-facing ones on the opposite side of the garden.

It's only natural, if you come to think of it. You would not sit on your patio staring at the house would you?

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY YORKE,
13 Morton Street,
Royston,
Hertfordshire.
April 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the British Racing Museum in Newmarket.
Her Majesty subsequently honoured the Senior Steward (Lord Manton) with her presence at luncheon at the Jockey Club Rooms.
Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 26: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, today attended a briefing on straw disposal at the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire.
His Royal Highness, attended by Mr John Higgs, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
The Prince of Wales, as Vice-Patron, this evening gave a Reception in the State Apartments, Kensington Palace to mark the 50th Anniversary Year of the British Council.
His Royal Highness, President, the International Council of United World Colleges, attended the Chairman's Dinner at the Athenaeum, 107 Pall Mall.
The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 26: The Duchess of Kent today opened the new production line at Jamesons Chocolates plc, Tottenham, London.
Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 26: Princess Alexandra today visited HMS Broadsword at Devonport Naval Base.
Afterwards, Her Royal Highness visited the Highbury Mencap Centre in Plymouth, Devon.
Princess Alexandra, attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, will visit the college and accept honorary fellowship on May 8.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will open the Cobbes Meadow Group Indoor Riding School at Chartham, near Canterbury on May 14.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Home Farm Trust, will open Lympne Place, near Hythe, Kent on May 14.
Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend the Gevenchy Collection Fashion Show at Guildhall on May 14.
The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire, will attend a service of dedication in St Paul's Cathedral on May 17.
Princess Anne will open the Fire International 84 at the Metropole Hotel, Birmingham on May 21.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Chelsea Flower Show on May 21.
The Duke of Gloucester will attend the centenary dinner of the Society of Authors at the Mansion House on May 21.
The Duke of Gloucester will visit Warwickshire College of Agriculture at Moreton Morrell on May 22 and afterwards will reopen Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Oriental Ceramic Society, will open their exhibition of Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing in the British Museum Oriental Painting Gallery on May 23.
The Duchess of Gloucester, president, Women's Royal Voluntary Service (London Branch) will attend their "Rags and Riches" textiles and design exhibition and present awards, at Hounslow Civic Centre, Hounslow, London on May 23.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales Own) will visit the regiment in Fallingbostel, West Germany on May 24 and 25.
The Duke of Gloucester will visit Royal Air Force, Uxbridge, London, on May 24. In the evening, as grand prior, Order of St. John, he will attend a performance of *Pyjama Game* to mark the 20th anniversary of Theatre West 4, at Chiswick Town Hall.

Viscountess Melville gave birth to a son (Robert Henry Kirkpatrick) in London on Monday, April 23.

A thanksgiving service for the life of the Hon Timothy Lancelot Edward Lowther will be held at St Michael's Church, Lowther on Saturday, April 28, at 11.30.

A memorial service for General Sir Basil Eugster will be held on Thursday, May 24 at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London SW1.

A memorial service for Mr R. W. Sturge will be held at St Michael's, Cornhill at noon on Tuesday, May 1.

Birthdays today

Professor Muriel Bradbrook, 75; Air Marshal Sir Charles Broughton, 73; Sir Ross Chesterman, 75; Professor G. S. Graham, 81; Sir Robert Hall, 80; Mr Richard Huggett, 55; the Right Rev E. W. Kemp, 69; Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, 74; Sir Harry Melville, 76; Professor R. O. C. Norman, 52; Sir Alfred Norris, 90; Mr Igor Oistrakh, 53; Mr Alan Reynolds, 58; Miss Sheila Scott, 57; Lord Taylor of Gryfe, 72; Sir John Thomson, 57.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Gormley, Lord Smith and **Mr M R Simmonds** to be members of the Council of the Chest, Heart and Stroke Association.
Mr John L Paterson, head of Edinburgh College of Arts school of design and crafts, to be principal of the college from October 1, in succession to Mr Gavin T N Ross.
Professor Harry Hinsley, to be a trustee of the British Museum, in succession to Sir Moses Finlay.

Name change

The name of Huntingdonshire, which disappeared off the map over a decade ago after local government reorganization, is to return. Members of Huntingdon District Council have voted in favour of a name change for the district.

Dinners

Insurers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson and the Sheriffs and their ladies were present at a livery dinner held at the Mansion House yesterday at which the Master of the Insurers' Company, Mr Alec W. Higgins, was the host.

Institution of Civil Engineers
The Lord Mayor of Westminster was present at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers held at the Hilton hotel yesterday. Mr J. Anthony Gaffney, president, presided and the other speakers were the principal guest, Sir Kenneth Corfield, Chairman of the Engineering Council, and the Provost of Coventry.

Service dinner

RAF Linton-on-Ouse
After a formal parade and flypast at RAF Linton-on-Ouse the Station Commander, Group Captain P. J. Kemp and officers attended a guest night in the Officers' Mess last night to mark the return of the Royal Navy Elementary Flying Training Squadron to rejoin Number 1 Flying Training School after a separation of nearly 15 years. Captain R. B. Northard, RN, commanding HMS Heron, was guest of honour and Wing Commander J. Ingram presided.



Forthcoming marriages

Earl Jermyn and Miss F. Fisher
The engagement is announced between Frederick William John Augustus, son of The Marquess of Bristol and Mrs Edward Lambton and Francesca, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. Fisher, Marbella, Spain.

Mr C. D. Adkins and Miss G. S. Evans
The engagement is announced between Craig, son of Mr and Mrs Norris Adkins of Portland, Oregon, United States, and Gilly, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Evans, of Wimbledon.

Mr S. T. Anderson and Miss S. Slater
The engagement is announced between Stuart, younger son of Mrs J. L. Anderson of Edinburgh, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Slater, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Dr P. R. Barker and Miss R. Charnock
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Barker, of Orpington, Kent, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Charnock of Southport.

Mr J. D. A. Bennett and Miss S. F. Morgan
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs David Bennett, of Burwash, Sussex, and Stephanie, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs Hugh Morgan, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr J. McK. Brownlie and Miss S. E. Law
The engagement is announced between John McKittrick, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Alexander Brownlie, of Earlston, Berwickshire, and Sarah Evelyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Law, of Easter Society, South Queensferry, West Lothian.

Dr A Colville and Dr R. E Amherst
The engagement is announced between Alaric, son of Dr and Mrs B. Colville, of Leeds, and Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs N. Amherst, of Staverton, Devon.

Mr N. J. Craggs and Miss F. C. Rawle
The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. Craggs, of Bishopthorpe, York, and Frances, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. E. Rawle, of Bowerchalke, Wiltshire.

Dr M. Di Monaco and Miss H. M. Proude
The engagement is announced between Mario, elder son of Mr and Mrs Dante Di Monaco, of Bedford, and Hilary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Proude, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr A. F. S. Fletcher and Miss F. Pagan Taylor
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Fitzroy Fletcher of Lodge House, Ansford Castle Cary, Somerset, and of Mrs Brygid Fletcher, of Richmond, Surrey, and Felicia, daughter of Major and Mrs Philip Pagan Taylor, of Egland House, Honiton, Devon.

Mr J. P. Greenwood and Miss A. Z. Collins
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Greenwood, of Wakefield, and Mandy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. E. Collins, of Salisbury.

Mr J. M. R. Henry and Miss R. F. Harding
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H. R. Henry, of Pirbright, Surrey, and Rebecca, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Harding, of Stebbing, Essex.

Mr J. H. Kidner and Miss S. B. Baillie-Hamilton
The engagement is announced between James Hippisley, younger son of Dr and Mrs P. G. Kidner, of Beckhams, Manaton, Newton Abbot, Devon, and Sally, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton, of South Farm, Shipton Oliffe, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr O. J. Lloyd and Miss P. Brown
The engagement is announced between Owen John, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Lloyd, of Thetford, Norfolk, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Brown, of Walsham le Willows, Suffolk.

Mr A. W. McCallum and Miss E. J. V. Watts
The engagement is announced between Angus William, son of the late Mr Stewart McCallum and the late Mrs Ann Dewhurst McCallum and stepson of Mrs Ann McCallum, of Hillcroft House, Easton-on-the-Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Terence Watts, of Springwood House, Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire.

Mr C. A. J. Metherell and Miss J. Mason
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Metherell, of Northwood, Middlesex, and Jayne, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. K. Mason, of Lancaster.

Mr N Owen and Miss H McDonald
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R H Owen, of London, SW1, and Helen, younger daughter of Mrs B E McDonald and the late Mr R N McDonald of Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia.

Mr M G Terrett and Miss M J O'Farrell
The engagement is announced between Michael Gordon, son of Mr and Mrs T. Terrett, of Turramurra, Sydney and Mary Julia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs George O'Farrell, of Pymble, Sydney. The marriage will take place on July 28, 1984.

Mr P S C Wood and Miss S R Carver
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Wing-Commander and Mrs C J S Wood, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Sarah, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs P M Carver, of Winterslow, Wiltshire and Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Mr T. B. C. H. Woods and Miss M. S. L. Harlock
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Major and Mrs B. H. Woods, of Hammersmith, London, and Susi, youngest daughter of Commander and Mrs W. M. Harlock, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Marriages

The Hon Erskine Guinness and Miss L. Dillon-Malone
The marriage took place yesterday at Chelsea Old Church of the Hon Erskine Guinness, son of Lord and Lady Moyne, of Biddesden House, near Andover, Hampshire, and Miss Louise Dillon-Malone, daughter of the late Patrick Dillon-Malone and of Mrs John Reihill, of Deepwell, Blackrock, co Dublin, Republic of Ireland. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr John Reihill, was attended by Daniel Dillon-Malone, Luke and Patrick Guinness, the Hon Jessica Wyndham, Miss Rebecca Donkeavy and Gopal Mujli. The Hon Finn Guinness was best man.
A reception was held at the Orangery, Holland Park and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. Dormer and Miss K. Michael
The marriage took place quietly at the Church of Notre Dame of France, London, on April 1, of Mr John Dormer, son of the late Captain and Mrs Kenelm Dormer, and Miss Kathleen Michael, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael, of Cairns, Australia.

Mr A. Gingold and Miss H. C. Rogan
The marriage took place in New York recently between Mr Alfred Gingold, son of the late Mr Jacob Gingold and of Mrs Rose Gingold, and Miss Helen Rogan, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Rogan.

Count Giulio Pignatti Morano di Custoza and Miss N. Sokolow
The marriage took place on Wednesday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, between Count Guilio Pignatti Morano di Custoza, son of Count and Countess Guido Pignatti Morano di Custoza, and Miss Natasha Sokolow, daughter of Mr Stephen Sokolow and Mrs Nigel Hope. Father Michael O'Brien SJ, officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk taffeta and a lace veil held in place by a tiara. Countess Elena Pignatti Morano di Custoza, Henrietta Perry, Anthea Perry, Daniel Nathanson and Alexander Nathanson attended her. Mr Murray Tollemache was best man.
A reception was held at Brook's, St James's and the honeymoon will be spent in Capri.

Major J. Young and Mrs A. Murray
The marriage took place in London on April 25, between Major John Young and Mrs Auriol Murray.

Requiem Mass

Colonel T. H. H. Grayson
A memorial Requiem Mass for Colonel Tristram Grayson was concelebrated by Father Wilfrid Tighe, Father Peter Brady, OSB, and Father Stewart Gullen-Steel, at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, yesterday. Major Patrick Grayson (son) and Major Michael Drummond-Brady (son-in-law) read the lessons. Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs John Blaksley and Mrs Michael Drummond-Brady (daughters), Mrs Patrick Grayson (daughter-in-law), Louise, Nikki and Mark Grayson, Mr Jonathan and Mr Richard Blaksley and Mr Simon, Mr Mark and Miss Emma Drummond-Brady (grandchildren), Mrs Bruce Harvie (sister), Miss R Finucane and Mrs A V Petri (sisters-in-law), Mrs A R Rawlinson, Lady Rawlinson of Ewell, the Hon Michael and Mrs Rawlinson, the Hon Angela Rawlinson, the Earl of Munster, Mr and Mrs Jeremy Grayson, Miss Jane Grayson, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Hamber, Mrs John Harvie, Mr and Mrs Luis Dominguez, Major and Mrs Esmond Sconce, Mr and Mrs Michael Keeling, Mrs M Borwick.
The Marquess of Linlithgow, Vivian Countess of Munster, Denise Lady Kilmarnock, Lady Tara Heffler, the Hon G and Mrs Noel, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Jackson, Major H R G Wilson (representing the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Irish Guards), Brigadier P Thomas (Provost Marshal, Royal Military Police), Mr W Britton (Royal Military Police Association), Chief Inspector R J Chandler (representing Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary) with Mr H McMorris; Sister Peggy O'Gorman (St Wilfrid's Covent, Tite Street), Mr John H Thursby, Miss Monica Flynn, Brigadier B B Randell, Brigadier and Mrs G R Rowbotham, Miss Diana Balfour, Mr and Mrs Christopher Rowbotham, Mr and Mrs Adrian Rowbotham, Mr H Hely-Hutchinson, [illegible]

Memorial service

Countess of Leitrim
A memorial service for the Countess of Leitrim was held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy yesterday. The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe gave an address and the Rev John Williams officiated. The Hon Hedley v Strutt and Mr Adam Paul read the lessons. Among those present were:
Major O C Weeks (son-in-law), Mrs J Borrett (daughter-in-law), Mr Richard Borrett, Mrs Adam Paul and Mr and Mrs H A Ruffles (grandchildren), Miss Lydia Roundell, Mr and Mrs Charles Roundell, Mr and Mrs Martin Roundell, Mr and Mrs Richard Roundell, Mr James Roundell, Mr Peter Roundell, the Hon Mrs Peel, Mr Charles Peel, the Hon Lady Vanneck, Mrs Anne Moro, Mr and the Hon Mrs Darell Brown, Juliet Brown, the Hon Mrs Charles Strutt, Miss Anne Strutt, Miss R Granville Smith, Mr and Mrs David Wheeler, Mr Andrew Wheeler, Mr James Wheeler, Mr Horace Renshaw.
The Countess of Enniskillen, Lady Acton, Lord and Lady O'Neill of the Maine, Lord Rossmore, Lady Anne Cowdray, Father the Hon J C Acton, the Hon Mrs Joseph Corbett, Sir Nigel Strutt, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Colonel and Mrs Ivo Reid, Mrs J Mehaffey, Mrs Patrick Telfer Smollett, Mr Anthony Freire Marreco, Miss G E Wallwork, Mrs Thomas Renshaw, Mrs G W Griscome, Mrs Peter Rosenkrantz, Mrs Alan Elliott, Mr and Mrs Derek Cooper, Mrs John Hodges, Mrs Dennistoun Stevenson, the Rev Dr R B MacCarthy, Mr and Mrs T M Tynte-Irvine, Mr and Mrs N Longe and Mr and Mrs G Hollebone.

University news

Southampton
Earl Jellicoe has been elected chancellor of the university in succession to Lord Roll of Ipsden.
Lord Shackleton has been elected pro-chancellor.
Honorary degrees are to be conferred in July on the following:
DM: E D Acheson, Chief Medical Officer to departments of Health and Social Security, the Environment, and the Home Office, formerly professor of clinical epidemiology and founding dean of the faculty of medicine, Southampton University.
DSc: W D Allen, formerly visiting professor of applied electrostatics, Southampton University.
LLD: Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, lord of appeal in ordinary.
DLitt: Dr H J Carpenter, formerly Warden of Keble College, Oxford, and later Bishop of Oxford; Emeritus Professor C A Hackett, formerly professor of French, Southampton University; Sir Roy Shaw, formerly secretary-general of the Arts Council of Great Britain.
DSc: G J Hills, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Strathclyde University, formerly professor of chemistry, Southampton University.

Latest wills

Marchioness of **Downshire**, of Chelsea, London, wife of the 7th Marquess of Downshire, left estate valued at £608,511 net.
Miss Edith May **Horton**, of Church Stretton, Shropshire, left estate valued at £1,577,910 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Aldridge, Miss Maria Shreeve, of Tharston, Norfolk £486,234
Brennan, Mr Patrick James, of Cranbrook, *Kent* *£511,151*
Sanderson, Miss Ena Florence, of Paignton, Devon £462,819

West Side Story

Princess Anne will attend a charity preview of *West Side Story* at Her Majesty's Theatre on Friday, May 11, in aid of the Richmond Fellowship Silver Jubilee Appeal. Tickets are available from Mrs Una-Mary Parker (01-584 1744 and 581 8201).

Judge retires

Judge Garrard retired from the circuit bench on the Midland and Oxford Circuit on April 25. He had been a circuit judge cince 1972.

Glasgow double

Dr Michael Kelly, Lord Provost of Glasgow, has been installed as Rector of Glasgow University.

Church news

The Right Rev K J F Skelton, lately Bishop of Lichfield, has been appointed an assistant Bishop in the diocese of Sheffield.

Mr Joe Burnett-Stuart is to be a Church Commissioner, in Succession to Sir Marcus Worsley.

Other appointments
The Rev J R Armfelt, Team Vicar of All Saints, Pavement, with St Crux and St Martin, with St Helen and St Denny, York (in charge of St Martin, with St Helen), and curate in charge, St Mary Bishophill Junior, with All Saints, North Street, York, diocese of York, to be assistant priest in the Howden team ministry, same diocese.
The Rev D R F Bain, Succentor of Southwark Cathedral, diocese of Southwark: to be Vicar of St Pauls, Furzedown, same diocese.
The Rev J S Barnes, priest-in-charge of Coventry St Alban, Stoke Heath, diocese of Coventry, to be rector of Weddington with Caldecote, same diocese.
The Rev D L E Bronnert, Vicar of St John's, Southall, diocese of London, to be also area Dean of Ealing West, same diocese.
The Rev J W Browning, Chaplain of Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be also an honorary canon of Sheffield Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev L A Cragg, Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Lytham, diocese of Blackburn, to be also an honorary canon of Blackburn Cathedral.
The Rev W Drain, curate-in-charge of St Cuthbert's, daughter church in the parish of Cheadle, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of Chatburn, near Clitheroe, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev J T Finney, bishop's adviser on evangelism, diocese of Southwell, to be also an honorary canon of Southwell Minster, same diocese.
The Rev I H Gregory, Vicar of Tintagel, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of Trigg Minor, same diocese.
The Rev J V Griffith, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Sandiway, diocese of Chester, to be also diocesan communications officer and editor of the diocesan news, same diocese
The Rev P R W Harrison, director of Northorpe Hall Trust, Mirfield, diocese of York, to be team Rector, Drypool team Ministry, Hull, same diocese
The Rev R Impey, Vicar of St John's, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn, to be also Rural Dean of Blackpool, same diocese
The Rev A K Jockel, Vicar of Totley, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be also an honorary canon of Sheffield Cathedral, same diocese
The Rev K M Jukes, resident minister of Stoneydelph in the parish of Wilnecote, diocese of Lichfield, to be priest-in-charge of the conventional district of Stoneydelph in the parish of Wilnecote, same diocese.
The Rev P E Longbottom, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Beckenham, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar of St William and St David, Walderslade, Chatham, same diocese.
The Rev H I M Maddox, temporally on staff of Edinburgh Theological College, to be Vicar of Red Post, diocese of Salisbury
The Rev C S Minchin, resident minister of Glascote, Tamworth, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-charge of the new conventional district of Glascote in the parish of Tamworth, same diocese.
The Rev C M Oldroyd, Rector of St Michael's, Ledbury, and St John Baptist, Eastnor, diocese of Hereford, to be also Prebendary (de Moreton et Waddon) of Hereford Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev H Pentreath, Vicar of Helston, diocese of Truro, to be also Rural Dean of Kerrier, same diocese.

Science report

Slow race to save Kemp's turtle

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the rarest species of marine animals is Kemp's ridley turtle. Since almost the entire species inhabits a 15 kilometre stretch of beach near Rancho Nuevo in Mexico, one of the conservation measures being tried by zoologists is an attempt to establish another breeding ground on a beach 300 miles away on an island off Texas.

An account of the transfer of the eggs of *Lepidochelys Kempi* and their hatching at a different habitat is contained in the journal *Science*. The scientists describe why the venture has to be regarded as experimental. Their report describes how the undertaking has been planned on the basis of an unproven hypothesis about "olfactory imprinting" on a newborn turtle.

The work was carried out by teams from the Texas A & M University, the National Marine Fisheries Laboratory, Texas, and the Instituto Nacional De Pesca, in Mexico.

The scientists call their research artificial imprinting. What they do is to collect eggs at Rancho Nuevo and place them in containers of sand taken from the new site and then transport the eggs to Padre Island where they are hatched. They are then released on the beach and allowed to enter the surf.

If the theory about imprinting is correct, the new turtles should begin to learn from birth the nature of the beach and the adjacent waters as they leave the nest and migrate out to sea.

The turtles should store this *olfactory-based information*, without being reexposed to it for many years, and use it when they need to return as adults to breed.

One of the difficulties of this research is the long time it takes a ridley turtle to reach maturity. In the meantime, laboratory experiments are being done to endeavour to confirm the imprinting theory. As part of that research, young turtles born on Padre Island beach were raised for nine to twelve months at the National Marine Fisheries Laboratory at Galveston, Texas. The idea was to discover if those turtles were in fact imprinted *to Padre Island in a way that could* be measured in a laboratory.

An aquarium was divided into a series of four different types of beach and seawater. The turtles had the choice of moving to any one of these simulated habitats. Those born on Padre Island showed a preference for the sand and seawater taken from their original birthplace.

Although the scientists emphasize that the research is far from conclusive, they suggest that artificial imprinting techniques might become an important method for establishing new populations of turtles and other marine animals which are endangered.

Source: *Science* (Vol 224, No 4644, 1984).

OBITUARY

COUNT BASIE

Master of big band jazz



Count Basie, who died in Florida yesterday aged 79, was both a remarkable jazz pianist and a bandleader who influenced the development of big band jazz at the end of the 1930s.

It was a moment when Duke Ellington's compositions were becoming more and more elaborate, while white swing bands like those of Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw were reaping a huge commercial success with jazz-tinged versions of popular songs of the day. Basie's music was much simpler, leaning heavily on the twelve-bar blues.

Many of the pieces were "head" arrangements, riffs put together on the bandstand and uncomplicated enough to allow a 16-piece orchestra to swing with the spontaneity of a small group. And there was the buoyancy of the rhythm section, *the nonchalant way in which it* propelled the band forward.

These qualities – the blues, the riffing, the relaxed sense of swing – were part of the tradition of jazz in the Southwestern territory, especially around Kansas City, where Basie had been working and where he picked up most of his sidemen.

Yet Basie himself came from the East Coast. He was born William Basie in Red Bank, New Jersey on August 21, 1904 and began his career by playing in Harlem dance halls. He took piano lessons from "Fats" Waller, and in 1923 replaced Waller in a group which accompanied Kate Crippen and her Kids, a vaudeville act. Bill Basie toured the theatre circuits from then until 1926, when he stopped in Kansas City and spent a year playing in a cinema.

One of the reasons why jazz flourished in Kansas City was the easy-going attitude of Thomas J. Pendergast, the most powerful political boss of his generation. Between 1927 and 1939, when he was sent to prison for income tax evasion, Pendergast positively encouraged gambling and night-life, so that even during the Depression years there was plenty of work for musicians.

By 1928 Basie was playing with Walter Page's Blue Devils, whose style and methods foreshadowed those Basie was to use himself eight years later. But one by one the Blue Devils were absorbed into Bennie Moten's Orchestra, the most popular of the Kansas City bands.

When Moten died in 1935 Basie took an eight-piece band into the Reno Club, playing for eight hours on the six nights of the week and for twelve on the seventh, for which he received $21 and his sidemen $18 each. But the band's weekly broadcasts were heard by John Hammond, the jazz writer, impresario and dedicated benefactor, who arranged for a major agency to handle Basie's affairs. (It was during one of those broadcasts, incidentally, that an announcer's whim transformed Bill Basie into "Count" Basie.)

The enlarged Basie orchestra which arrived in New York during the winter of 1935/6 included the ex-leader of the Blue Devils, Walter Page (bass); Jo Jones (drums); Buck Clayton (trumpet); the singer Jimmy Rushing, and the tenor saxophonist Lester Young, one of the great jazz soloists. Among musicians added in New York was the guitarist Freddie Green, who has worked with Basie ever since, while Billie Holiday sang with the band during most of 1937.

Early reactions were cool, but a six-months' stay at the Famous Door club won New York audiencies over. The band also recorded "One O'clock Jump", a blues which became Basie's first big-selling record as well as his theme tune.

Except for a period between *1950 and 1952, when he led an* octet, Count Basie kept his orchestra together. But where the *earlier band had relied on* deploying soloists against simple riff arrangements, the latter band reversed this situation. Ernie Wilkins, Neal Hefti and other arrangers exploited the orchestra's immaculate ensemble playing and command of dynamics.

Meanwhile Basie extended his activities, making regular tours of Europe, occasionally recording with popular singers – Frank Sinatra, Bing Crosby, Tony Bennett. Basie himself was now by far the most worthwhile soloist. The spareness of his playing – the left hand minimal, the right hand confined to a brusque phrase or two – *was always deliberate*, either the best method of fitting inside that tight rhythm section or else an epigrammatic way of saying something fresh about the blues.

MRS MARGARET POWELL

Margaret Powell, the author who died on April 25 at the age of 76, came to celebrity late in life when her first book on her experiences in service "below stairs" was published when she was 58. *Below Stairs* (1968) was an immediate success and whetted the public's appetite for further revelations which Mrs *Powell supplied in a succession* of sequels and elaborations over the years.

Born Margaret Langley, she was forced into domestic service as a kitchen maid, by financial and family circumstances at the age of 15 in 1923 although she had won a scholarship which would have *enabled her to continue her* secondary education.

In her years in service she graduated from general skevvy to cook, the most exalted of the below stairs denizens barring butler and parlourmaid who were enabled to ascend to the rarified atmosphere above ground in the course of their duties.

She left service for marriage to a milkman and brought up a family, subsequently going to evening classes where at a speaking class at a Hove institute a tape made by the BBC of her talking about her life as a skivvy led to a publisher approaching her about a book on her experiences.

This was to have been ghosted but the indignant Mrs Powell set to to teach herself to write and *Below Stairs* was the result, selling 14,000 copies inside the first year. Sequels were *Climbing the Stairs* and *A Treasure Upstairs* all autobiographical and she also produced the *Margaret Powell Cookery Book* in 1970.

Other books continued her personal reminiscencs but Mrs Powell also published a number of novels. *The Butler's Revenge* her most recent appeared earlier this month.

MR IAN STEPHENS

Amartya Sen writes:
In his last book, *Unmade Journey* (1977), Ian Stephens, *whose obituary you published* on March 29, had noted with some evident satisfaction that he was "still respected in India, especially perhaps in Bengal, because of what we had done during the 1943 famine." Stephens's role in influencing public policy during the Bengal famine was indeed remarkable.

As the Editor of The Statesman, the influential Calcutta paper, Stephens fought a long and intense battle – with detailed reports and news photographs – to get New Delhi and London to recognise the nature and magnitude of the disaster. Though the famine had begun in the early months of 1943, the Government continued to view the situation with what was described as "guarded *optimism*", *and The Statesman*, under Stephens's editorship, devoted enormous journalistic energy and talent to deny "official assertions in London and New Delhi that there existed virtually no food problem in India".

The existence of a serious famine received official recog*nition in Parliament only in* October, by which time it was reaching its peak. In a famous editorial (called "The Death-Roll") published on October 16, 1943, *The Statesman* described the Secretary of State for India as "a *strangely misinformed* man", in view of his statement to Parliament that the weekly death rate from the famine was around 1,000 or so. *The Statesman's* insistence that it was "very much higher" and the fact that the Secretary of State's statement had been "severely criticized" were *among the information con*veyed by the Governor of Bengal to the Secretary two days later.

When the official Famine Inquiry Commission, chaired by Sir John Woodhead, examined the available information later, they put deaths due to famine at a figure that averaged 38,000 per week for the entire second half of 1943. Stephens's own assessment proved to be *much closer to the mark than* contemporary governmental pronouncements.

Not only in estimating the magnitude of the famine, but also in the investigation of its origin and causation, Ian Stephens's analysis had received support from more recent studies of the Bengal famine. Stephens was only partially successful in his campaign, but it did play an *important* part in bringing about a revision of public policy towards the famine. The death toll (*officially estimated* by the Famine Inquiry Commission to be 1.5 million, and in the light of later studies, now thought to be more near 3 million) would have been much larger but for that eventual policy response.

In the subcontinent in which Ian Stephens spent a substantial part of his life, he is remembered *not only* as a great editor (with amiable, if somewhat eccentric, manners), but also as someone whose *hard-fought* campaign possible saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

MRS MARIANNE HESKETH

Mrs Marianne Hesketh, MBE, co-founder with her husband Barrie of the Mull Little Theatre, died on April 24 from cancer.

First meeting as fellow students at the Central School of Speech and Drama during *the 1950s, the Hesketh*s *made* their unique contribution to the British theatre in 1966 when they acquired an old byre in Dervaig and converted it into a 35-seat theatre with their own hands. Here they ran summer repertory seasons besides touring extensively during the rest of the year.

Apart from the occasional engagement of a third actor, the company consisted simply of *the two Hesketh*s, *who built up* a devoted following from Mull residents and holiday visitors.

Their programmes were far more ambitious than these casting restrictions suggest. Besides mining the existing repertory of two-actor plays (in which their gentle style was particularly well-matched to Shaw's *Village Wooing* and Arbuzov's *The Promise*), they presented annual Christmas pantomimes, wrote their own plays (the latest of which, *Ostrich*, appeared last year), and performed classic adaptations, including a two-handed version of *The Tempest*.

Their work was brought to a wider public through a BBC television documentary, and in 1983 they were jointly appointed MBE in the New Year's Honours list.

Mrs Hesketh is survived by her husband and three sons.

Colfe's School

Term began on April 25 and ends on July 13. Half term is May 28 to June 1. The Cricket XI (Captain: A Saleemi) plays the OC's on May 7, Leathersellers' *on July 8 and MCC* on July 11. The Colfe sermon will be at St Alphage's on June 10. On Leathersellers' Visitation Day, June 7, *Prince Michael of Kent* will open the Beardwood Centre at 2.30 pm. The Bishop of Tonbridge will dedicate the new building. OC's and friends are asked to write to the headmaster for invitations.

Holmwood House Lexden

Term began at Holmwood House Preparatory School, Lexden, Colchester yesterday. During the Easter holidays the school won the Bath Cup (National Schools' Under 14 Team Squash Championship).

The joint Children's Music *Theatre/Holmwood* House production, *Helen Come Home* (written and directed by Mr Jeremy James Taylor), will be staged at the school from May 2-5, before going on tour to Bury St Edmunds, Basildon and the Mercury Theatre, Colchester.

The biennial ball will be held at the school on Friday June 22 from 9.00 pm – 2.00 am; tickets are obtainable from the school. Half term begins with Sports Day on Friday May 25, and term ends on Saturday, July 21.

Malvern College

Summer Term at Malvern College began yesterday. T. J. Young is senior chapel prefect and J. A. McNab is junior chapel prefect. *Comus, a joint production with* Ellerslie school will be performed at Eastnor Castle on May 4 and 5. It will later be taken to the Edinburgh Festival. The school concert is on May 25 and the exeat is from May 26 until May 29. Commemoration takes place on July 14. The preacher at the Commemoration Service will be the Dean of Gloucester and the Speaker at Speeches will be Mr Bernard Weatherill, M P, *Speaker of* the House of Commons. Term ends on July 14.

Monkton Combe Junior School

Mr P. J. LeRoy, at present a housemaster at Radley College, has been appointed as Headmaster at Monkton Combe Junior School from September 1984. He *succeeds* Mr J. M. C. Coates, who is leaving to become Secretary of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.

St David's College

Summer Term began this week and ends on July 6. Nicholas Hardwicke remains head boy. Half term will be from May 25-29. *Open Day takes* place on Saturday, June 23, when the guest speaker will be Mr Derek Wigram. Viscountess Chelsea will *present the prizes*.

Queenswood School

Summer Term began yesterday with Louise Parry as head girl and Carol Fletcher as school captain. Confirmation will be held in chapel on Saturday, May 12, the service being conducted by the Bishop of Hertford and the Rev G. S. Wakefield, Principal of Queen's College, *Birmingham. Commemor*ation Day is on Thursday, May 24, when the service will be taken by the Rev G. F. Barritt, and the prizes presented by Baroness Platt of Writtle.

Ryde School

Summer Term began yesterday. The athletic sports and the summer concert wil take place on May 31. *Performances of HMS Pinafore will* be given during Founders' Week and the Commemoration Service will take place on July 7. A buffet supper for Old Rydeians 1966-1984 will be held on July 14 to mark the retirement of the headmaster and *Mrs Symons. For further details of* this and other events of the term please write to the Secretary, Ryde School.

King William's College Isle of Man

Summer Term begins today. P. B. Clucas continues as head of school and S. C. Watson is captain of cricket. *The Commemoration Ser*vice, at which the Bishop of Sodor and Man will preach, is on July 15 and the trustees' dinner for old boys is on July 16. Term ends on July 16.



FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Advantage the professor in Fraser's war of words

No significant announcement by House of Fraser would be complete these days without the obligatory custard pie cast in the general direction of Lonrho, holder of 29.9 per cent of *House of Fraser's shares* and perpetual concern to the department stores group.

Yesterday House of Fraser announced pretax profits for the year to January up by 25 per cent to £38.7m, on the back of a nine per cent sales improvement to £841m. The final dividend is 6p a share, making a total of 8.5p against 7.5p previously.

But Professor Roland Smith, the chairman, could not resist adding that Lonrho's attempts to demerge Harrods from the rest of the group had so far cost House of Fraser the grossed-up equivalent of £8m, "enough to build two new stores", as he put it.

The figure has been dressed up for propaganda purposes. The actual cost of circulating shareholders and holding meetings for them has been about £4.5m. But some of this has not been tax deductible, so it has been grossed up to show how much profit has had to be earned to allow for that.

On the other hand, these sums do not include the drain on executive time and energy, time which the Lonrho board doubtless believe to be well spent. In November 1982, Professor Smith told Lonrho to get its tanks off his lawn, and yesterday he argued confidently that Harrods was so closely integrated with the rest of House of Fraser that the demerger debate must be deemed over.

Lonrho will find that edict hard to swallow, particularly as Harrods' trading profit rose by some 20 per cent to a record of just under £20m. That means that it has less need of outside capital, but it must also make its potential stock market value that much higher as a separately quoted company. Harrods' performace is all the more impressive, remembering the car bomb which exploded outside the store in December. Apart from the horrific death and injury incurred, the Christmas trade was devastated. Coupled with the bomb detonated in Oxford Street after Christmas, House of Fraser estimates that it lost £10m sales and perhaps £2m profit over all its London stores in the immediate aftermath.

What we shall never know is how many overseas tourists have altered summer plans as a result of those winter outrages and, for that matter, the siege at the Libyan People's Bureau. In House of Fraser's favour are the continued buoyancy of consumer spending coupled with only limited prospects for any recovery in sterling. A slightly wild card is previous experience suggesting "that more Americans tend to stay at home in a presidential election year.

But the company's sales so far this year are 11 per cent higher, which should provide enough of a platform for profits to improve to around £45m. We have yet to see the full fruits of the current five-year refurbishment programme, itself another bone of contention with the Lonrho camp. The tanks are likely to remain on the lawn, but at least the barrels are lowered.

Mystery deepens at Minet

At first glance, the affair of Minet's missing millions looks like yet another of those Lloyd's mysteries which in another age Holmes and Watson could have unravelled in a trice. Yet more details surfaced yesterday when Minet, one of Britain's largest insurance brokers, published its 1983 results, which threaten to add a still more frightening aspect to the imbroglio.

Ray Pettitt, Minet chairman, spelt out the facts of the PCW affair fairly calmly. The problems in the underwriting agency arose from various reinsurance arangements made during 1970-1982. The programmes were immensely complicated, involving the formation of more than 150 companies and trusts

Net reinsurance premiums worth nearly £39m were involved. According to Mr Pettitt: "Various former directors of the agency, together with other individuals, derived an improper personal benefit from these arrangements. Legal proceedings have been commenced against them."

Minet's investigation team has so far located assets worth about £26m controlled from Gibraltar. The company is trying to get the money back.

Clearly Mr Pettitt is hopeful that the £26m at least can be unlocked from Gibraltar and returned to the syndicates. Clearly, too, he feels that the provisions he has made against 1983 profits of £5.7m, should be enough to see the group through the horrendous affair. Yesterday, he reiterated his confidence in the group's propects, and backed up his optimism with a forward-looking final dividend payment of 2.45p.

But the jinxed PCW syndicates also managed to strike elsewhere in the financail. A review by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, (formerly PCW Underwriting Agencies) has reversed the earlier views of the syndicated's profitability. As far as Minet is concerned, this means that profits commission included *in the first-half figures not have to* be stripped out, slashing profits by £1.6m. It means that some 1,100 names in the syndicates, who last May received useful payments on account migth now have to repay the money.

But the story sets worse. Losses have arisen on the syndicates because of heavier-than-expected potential payouts for asbestosis and other risks. This is the real Pandora's Box into which perforce Lloyds and its members must start to peek. For the potential losses arising from booming claims for asbestosis in Britain, but mainly in the USA, are such that a small matter of some £39m missing from Minet Holdings may dwindle by comparison.

According to broker Savory Milln, contingent liabilities arising from these claims may total between $50 and $200 billion but the actual total is quite unquantifiable. The brokers, however, have no doubt that a fairly large percentage of the claims may find their way to London. The problem for current Lloyd's names is acute, because if the final reinsurance premium to close an underwriting year is inadequate – and Savory considers that Lloyds have been far too optimistic about the costs of asbestosis-related claims – then the extra costs from previous years fall on the current names, which is rough on the new ones. But the only alternative is to keep a year open, and meet the claims as they come in. Which is also hard cheese, if you belong to one of the PCW Syndicates, and thought you had recouped, through last May's £15,000 cheque, a little of the syndicates' £39m losses.

Europe's poor relation

Britain's place in the vanguard of European recovery last year was not enough to shift it from its lowly ranking in the prosperity stakes. The latest OECD figures show it 10th in the international *league table, where it has stuck for the past* five years. Within the EEC, only Italy and Ireland are poorer.

Nor does there appear to be much immediate prospect of our relative position changing. So far the Government has rightly concentrated on Britain's home-made problems and ineptitudes in its attempt to boost our economic standing. But it may now be time to look at the European context. It is no accident that the poorer nations, including Britain, are those furthest from Europe's industrial heartland, and that is also true for regional disparities within countries.

Once (if ever) the Community's budget row is settled, the Government should ponder the potential benefits to Britain of a coherent European regional strategy.

Whitehall threat to subsidies angers leading exporters

By Derek Harris

An influential Whitehall report that seriously questions government support for exports of heavy machinery and process plant was sharply criticized yesterday.

Ending of government aid through export credit subsidies and development aid to overseas countries would cause British exporters possibly irreversible harm, the president of the Confederation of British *Industry, Sir Campbell Fraser,* has told the Chancellor.

The CBI believes government aid – far from being phased out as what is known as the Byatt Report apparently concluded – should in fact be improved.

And at the launch of a detailed criticism by the National Economic Development Office (NEDO), Mr John Lippitt, export director at GEC, claimed there had already been changes of attitude as a result of the Byatt Report, with assistance being denied some companies.

NEDO in its criticism returned "widespread uncertainty and consternation" and called for a clear statement of government intentions.

The CBI called for the Government to make clear it was not switching policy on aid and described the Byatt Report as "thoroughly damaging to *Britain's industrial interests.*"

The Byatt Report prepared in 1982 and published last January concluded that the cost of capital goods support through interest-rate subsidies and under Aid and Trade Provisions (APT) was high and an inefficient way to promote employment–

NEDO maintains that at least half-a-dozen key conclusions of the Byatt Report are open to serious question. Byatt puts £200,000 each annually, which is 10 to 40 times more than special government employment measures.

But NEDO maintains the cost is £2,500 to £10,000 – close to special employment measures costs – or, on a sample of recent large projects, in the range of £1,500 to £3,000.

On interest rates Byatt is outdated, says NEDO. An international consensus and changes in market rates had brought a significant reduction in rates of subsidy.

NEDO says in its report: "Arguments seem to be advanced in favour of a unilateral removal of export subsidies – and of tied aid and even export credit guarantees – with no regard to the implications this might have for the future survival of exporting industries that have a very slim home-market base or to the likely cumulative repercussions on UK output, employment and the balance of payments."

Failure to match the financial terms of overseas competitors in third markets can mean not just the loss of marginal business but the wholesale destruction of export-dependent industries, with serious repercussions on suppliers, NEDO says.

Mr *Lippett* denied that aid particularly benefited big companies because, although they might be leaders on a particular contract, possibly three-quarters of the work would be spread among sub-contractors.

The argument was not that public expenditure for this kind of aid should be increased but that within existing ceilings there should be more resources switched to ATP aid, said Mr Lippett.

Dollar gains on mark

The dollar rose in thin afternoon trading yesterday, gaining 1.60 pfennigs to close in London at DM 2.6970, its highest level for more than two months.

Expectations of continuing firm American interest rates, industrial troubles in Europe and suggestions that today's United State trade figures may be less bad than feared all helped to underpin the currency.

The pound traded largely on the sidelines. It lost 80 points to close in London at $1.4030, just over a cent above its record low of $1.3910. Its trade-weighted index against a basket of leading currencies eased 0.1 to 79.8.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1130.9 up 11 7 (day's high: 1131.5; Low, 1124.7).
FT Index: 899.1 up 11.5
FT Gilts: 82.07 up 0.5
FT All Share: 532.18 up 4.39
Bargains: 20,045
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 113.58 up 0.14
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1169.18 up 5.65
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,901.52 up 35.18
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1070.70 down 12.2
Amsterdam: 173.2 up 2.1
Sydney: AO Index 752.9 down 6.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1028.5 up 2.1
Brussels: General Index 155.06 up 0.35
Paris: CAC Index 175.1 up 0.7
Zurich: SKA General Index 313.40 up 2.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling: $1.4030 down 80pts
Index 79.8 down 0.1
DM 3.7850 unchanged
FrF 11.6050 down 0.0050
Yen 317.25 down 1.50
Dollar:
Index 129.0 up 0.4
DM 2.6970 up 0.0160
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4040
Dollar DM 2.6960
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.590172
SDR (not available)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8½
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8½
3 month Interbank 8²⁹⁄₃₂–8¹³⁄₁₆
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⅞ - 11
3 month DM 5¹⁄₁₆ - 5⁹⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F12⁹⁄₁₆ - 12⁷⁄₁₆
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 10⅝
Treasury long bond 94²⁄₃₂ - 94²⁵⁄₃₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 7 to April 3, 1984 inclusive: 8.976 per cent.

BSR discounts Hongkong fears

By Jonathan Clare

The adverse reaction to the impending change of sovereignty over Hongkong and subsequent nervousness caused by the Foreign Secreatry's statement have been grossly overdone, acording to Mr Bill Wyllie, the chairman of BSR International.

He told shareholders in the elcetronics to Swan saucepans group at yesterday's annual meeting that BSR International, which transferred its head office to Hongkong after Mr Wyllie took over 16 months ago, had no worries about the impact of Chinese rule.

He said: "There was never any doubt that China in 1997 would regain sovereignty. Some people in Honkong took the view that Britain would renegotiate the lease. That view is a misunderstanding of the situation. The treaties were regarded by the Chinese as having been imposed under duress. It is impossible for a government ot renegotiate."

Bill Wyllie: no worries about impact of Chinese rule

Mr Wyllie is an Australian engineer with a formidable reputation estalished in Hongkong after he rescued the Hutchinson Whampoa trading house in the late 1970s.

He added that he was "delighted" with Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement that Britain was making efforts to secure a future for the people of Hongkong

Mr Wyllie said the Hongkong economy was strengthening rapidly and the main problem was the shortage of labour. However, his stout defence of the colony's future did not stop the stock market marking the shares down by 22p to 283p. Analysts' forecasts for full year profits range from £31m to £36m against £17.4m.

Mr Wyllie will be visiting stockbrokers and institutional investors over the next two weeks. The City has few worries about BSR's presence in Hongkong given the company's widespread manufacturing interests throughout the Far East.

Further growth in both profits and sales is expected this year, said Mr Wyllie, but, the improvement will again come predominantly in the second half with a dull first half.

Britain lags on living standards

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Living standards in Britain still lag behind those of her northern European neighbours and Japan and the United States, according to comparisons from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In terms of national income per head, Britain ranked tenth last year among the 15 leading western nations listed. That has remained unchanged since 1978.

The league table, in the latest issue of the *OECD Oberserver*, is calculated by converting gross domestic product per head to dollars using a method called purchasing power parities. This compares the cost of a common representative basket of goods and services

INCOME PER CAPITA, US$

	1982	1983
United States	12,647	13,106
Denmark	10,031	10,968
Germany	10,360	10,880
France	9,981	10,747
Luxembourg	11,097	10,746
Japan	9,583	10,589
Belgium	9,495	10,293
Netherlands	9,414	9,858
Austria	9,269	9,852
United Kingdom	8,281	9,095
Italy	7,956	8,520
Spain	6,428	6,870
Ireland	5,683	6,166
Greece	5,019	5,410
Portugal	4,180	4,552

Blue Circle may buy coal abroad

By Jeremy Warner

The cement industry may import coal to Feed its kilns if the miners' strike continues for much longer.

The possibility is being considered by Blue Circle Industries, Britain's largest cement producer, its chairman, Mr John Milne, conceded yesterday. The company's stock's will last two months.

The cement industry uses about 2.5 million tonnes of coal a year and is the National Coal Board's third-largest customer, after the CEGB and British Steel.

Mr Milne made his comments as he reported pretax profits of £109.5m for 1983, up from £107.8m.

Most analysts had expected a small fall and Blue Circle shares rose 6p to 431p.

The increase was achieved despite intrerest charges which more than doubled, from £10.3m to £21.4m, because of heavy spending on US acquisitions and on modernizatin

Cement deliveries in Britain are expected to be marginally higher this year. A recommended final dividend of 13p lifts the total from 18.25; to 19p.

Tempus, page 17

Trafalgar sells hotel

By Our Commercial Editor

Holiday Inn, the world's largest hotel group which is expanding in Britain, has bought for £5m cash the Hotel Bristol in London's Mayfair from Trafalgar House.

Holiday Inn plans to spend £1m on refurbishing the 192-bedroom four-star Bristol which will become the Holiday Inn Mayfair.

Trafalgar, which operates the Ritz Hotel in London, says it plans to expand its interests in the "five-star" sector.

The Bristol will bring the total number of Holiday Inns in Britain to 19.

US Macmillan buys Scribner

From Bailey Morris
Washington

Macmillan Inc is to acquire Scribner in a transaction uniting two of America's most prestigious book companies.

The agreement was signed in Washington yesterday by Mr Edward Evans, chairman of Macmillan, sold by its British parents in 1952, and Mr Charles Scribner, chairman of the family-owned business founded in 1846. It involves the transfer of Macmillan shares worth $15m to Scribner shareholders.

The now publicly-held Macmillan Inc. is probably the most famous as publisher of Margaret Mitchell's *Gone With The Wind*, one of the industry's all-time best sellers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nigeria gas go-ahead

Nigeria has told Shell that it intends to "speed up the implementation" of a $6.6 billion (£4.7 billion) liquefied natural gas (LNG) project which it was widely expected to scrap.

Shell was appointed project leader, and one of only two equity partners, by the government of President Shehu Shagari less than two weeks before *it was deposed*

● UBM, the builder's merchants, has boosted pretax profits for the year to February 29 to £10.209m, up from £2.68m. Turnover increased from £172.3m to £179m. A final dividend of 4p has been recommended making 6.5p for the year. Tempus, page 17

● CLIVE DISCOUNT'S published profits, after tax and transfers to hidden reserves, were £1.3m. (1983: £1.85m).
Tempus, page 17

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $381.60 pm $379.90
close $376.60 - $377 (£268.5 - £269)
New York (latest): $377.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$387-387 (£276.25 - £27725)
Sovereigns* (new):
$88.25 - $89.25 (£63 - £63.75)
*Excludes VAT

Pension funds do better

By Lorna Bourke

A survey of the 836 United Kingdom pension funds monitored by stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie shows that many must now be in a position to improve benefits – which could mean better terms for early leavers – or cut contributions.

The average total return on the pension funds monitored reached 22.7 per cent over the past year

Funds which performed best were heavily invested in overseas equities with very little exposure to property.

The survey, which is conducted every year, covered 836 pension funds in 1983, against 1,000 in 1984, with assets worth £64,000 million.

It shows that over the five- and eight-year periods, real returns, in excess of the rate of inflation, of around 7 per cent a year have been achieved.

Shares slump after £41.7m foreign deficit

Overseas losses hit Wimpey

By Ian Griffiths

The Stock Market wiped £31m off the value of George Wimpey, the construction and engineering company, after it announced exceptional losses of £41.7m on three of its overseas activities, and that pre-tax profits in 1983 had fallen by £700,000 to £45m from last year.

The biggest loss of £22.9m came in Saudia Arabia where the group has a 49 per cent interest in an electrical and mechanical engineering company. It is in financial difficulty and losses of £16.4m on contracts and £6.5m on overheads and a reduction in the company's activities have been incurred.

In Hongkong, last year's fall in property values has led to the termination of a joint venture to develop residential property. The cost of honouring financial obligations and writing off the original investment was £9.2m. If property prices recover Wimpey may recoup some of the loss and it has not deterred the group from carrying on with other contracts in the colony.

The final loss of £9.6m was in Swaziland on a contract to cnstruct a hydro-electric system. Wimpey has lodged a substantial claim for compensation

Although group turnover increased by 20 per cent this did not filter through to oprating profit, which increased by a mere £100,000. This was due to margin tightening, particularly in construction civil engineering.

Private housebuilding in Britain however, continued the upward trend first detected in 1981. During the year 9,330 house sales were completed, more than 2,000 up on the figure of two years ago. The trend has continued in 1984 but the Budget announcement of the imposition of VAT on refurbishment could affect Wimpey's business

The company has also been forced to provide an additional £11.2m for deferred taxation now required following the changes to corporation tax.

Loan scheme on borrowed time

By Derek Harris

The Institute of Directors has joined the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in asking the Government to retain the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme whose future is in doubt when the experiment ends in May.

Both organizations want changes to reduce losses under the scheme, with the confederation (CBI) in favour of eventually eliminating them. At present the Government guarantees 80 per cent of loans, leaving the banks with only a 20 per cent exposure on failures.

Leading banks, which have already made clear they are willing to continue with the scheme, are also starting to take a more positive line on supporting its continuation. The Co-operative Bank is to lobby the Government to persevere with the scheme and plans to present evidence on how similar schemes have worked in other countries.

Banks criticized

The bank would not object to reducing the guaranteed portion of each loan to 70 per cent if that were the only way of keeping the scheme going, according to Lewis Lee, chief general manager of the Co-op Bank.

At National Westminster Bank, Les Wood, the loans scheme manager, said: "It is a useful scheme. There are now businesses up and running that otherwise would not have been except for it. We are willing to look at whatever changes the Government might feel necessary."

NatWest has so far lent around £120m under the scheme, rather more than half of it to new businesses, which it estimates have alone produced 12,000 jobs.

A recent report on the scheme by Robson Rhodes, the accountants, was critical of both banks and borrowers, although it considered the scheme had been a worthwhile experiment. It put the failure rate of businesses in the scheme at one in three, implying a cost to the Government of around £30m a year. But there were signs of improved performance, which could mean losses met by Government might be £25m a year.

Alan Stote, chairman of the CBI's smaller firms council, has told Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that "it would be a severe knock for small firms, when the recession is gradually turning up, if the whole idea of this new and experimental form of lending was jettisoned." The scheme had been a relatively cheap form of job creation, Mr Stote said in a letter.

Reform of the scheme to reduce and eventually to eliminate losses would mean a "delicate re-balancing" of all the terms within the scheme, Mr Stote suggested.

Though the institute (IoD) wants the losses reduced, Andrew Hutchinson, principal research executive at the IoD, commented: "There is no worthwhile guarantee scheme that did not cost money." It had proved a far cheaper way of producing jobs than any of the Government's regional schemes, he pointed out.

One route to better efficiency would be to have more equity involvement where possible by the principals in a small business, he suggested.

A more professional approach, with greater expertise, was needed from those in small business, their professional advisers like accountants and those in the banks at branch level, added Mr Hutchinson. He said: "To get realistic business plans on paper would help everybody and so would a method for ensuring regular monitoring of small businesses. It could be the way forward. It would be as simple as producing proformas that would regularise all the necessary information."



Reynolds of BAT in Brixton: providing 400 jobs — Sarah King

BRIEFING

■ Swinton Insurance, Manchester-based insurance brokers who in 26 years have built up to more than 100 branches mostly around the north of England, has added a new element to a franchise scheme launched last year, *Derek Harris writes*. Franchising is only just emerging in professional services like insurance and accountancy as a means of expansion.

Swinton is introducing a buy-back guarantee which can be invoked after three years if a franchisee decides not to carry on. The franchisee gets a price equal to at least the amount originally invested. If the business is well developed this would be reflected in the price struck, according to Swinton. The offer does not preclude the franchise selling on to a third party, although Swinton would have to approve the new franchisee.

There is a string attached to buying back: a £2,000 franchise fee would be forfeited.

The franchises, offering trading under the Swinton name and expertise in setting up shop, are not cheap. An initial investment of £18,000 is needed, of which £7,000 must be in cash. An additional £4,000 in working capital is also needed.

So far there are three Swinton franchisees, all of them with an insurance background. Another nine should open up for business by the end of 1984, according to Robert Chamberlain, Swinton's franchise director.

● Contact: *Swinton Insurance Brokers, 31/33 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EW.*

■ Courage, brewing arm of the Imperial Group, claims to be breaking new ground in the brewing industry on a loans plan developed with National Westminster Bank to benefit eventually 4,000 of its tied tenants, including those within John Smith's, part of Courage. One of the plan's aims is to turn them into more efficient small businesses.

The scheme will be more positive as well as more flexible than existing arrangements under which some tenants have been able to get loans from their breweries, usually for developing premises. Tenants will be advised on how best to expand their businesses. It will apply to tenants taking on new-style leases from Courage, which will run for five years instead of the present one-year leases.

Once a licensee has established a business plan there will be a simplified application procedure to the bank, which will be making loans through its small business unit's development loan scheme. Normally three-quarters of funds needed would be lent, but a greater bank involvement would be considered.

● Contact: *Tenants should apply to their regional tenanted sales organizations within Courage or John Smith's.*

■ Rothmans International is spending £300,000 on a business and technology centre at Basildon, Essex, to help new small businesses. Rothmans recently closed a tobacco factory there and some of those affected want to start up their own businesses. But anybody can apply. Workshops and offices are planned.

● Contact: *Alan Coles, Carreras Rothmans, Christopher Martin Road, Basildon (0268) 22844.*

A subsidiary goes in to BAT for the small firm

BAT Industries, Britain's third largest company, and one that is already in the van among private-sector providers of workshops for small businesses, plans to gear up its efforts to provide not only workshops but offices and retail units. The plan could lead to a quadrupling of the number of small workshops so far being provided, adding up to 800 to those already on offer in Liverpool and those soon to be on the market in Brixton.

The assessment comes from Alleyne Reynolds, managing director of BAT Industries Small Business. This subsidiary was created three years ago to focus BAT's efforts in helping small businesses in areas where BAT is a big employer, leading initially to four target areas, the others being Southampton and Bristol.

In the Toxteth area of Liverpool, long before the riots, BAT had been busy setting up workshops for 127 starter businesses. Its latest project in Brixton, in a defunct department store, is due soon to provide 70 workshops, 30 offices and 80 retail units suitable for small businesses. The Brixton project should provide about 400 jobs.

At Southampton, BAT established the Southampton Enterprise Agency because the need for an advisory service for small businesses appeared there to be paramount. In Bristol BAT supported the New Work Trust which, as well as helping small businesses, was involved in creating jobs especially for young people.

As well as its tobacco manufacturing, BAT is involved in retailing through the International supermarkets chain and the Argos discount catalogue chain, in cosmetics with Yardley, and in paper manufacturing through Wiggins Teape. BAT also recently acquired Eagle Star Insurance.

BAT's role is seen as one of prime mover in schemes, effectively by acting as guarantor on financing where projects like workshops need to be got off the ground. Mr Reynolds said: "We are not subsidizing anybody. Capital projects like the Brixton one – which involved around £1m for the freehold and another £2m for conversion – will have to break even or could do better than that. Where the small businesses benefit is in getting a tenancy on a monthly basis instead of being stuck with a long lease."

In workshop groups, businesses also have available a full range of back-up services, from site management to secretarial help. In its schemes so far BAT has seen a failure rate among tenants of only about 10 per cent. – D.H.

● Contact: *BAT Industries Small Businesses, Windsor House, 80 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL.* (01-222 7979).

Oil and video show the way

By Wayne Lintott

The oil industry and video services are quickly emerging as the two mainstream industrial sectors attracting Business Expansion Scheme funds.

In a straw poll of the companies in which the City's biggest BES funds invested in the financial year ended April, 1984, property came a close third, while individual entrepreneurs with a service satisfying a niche in already established sectors generally covered the remainder.

Within the oil industry two companies considered to have a profitable future were Ensign Geophysics and Kinepower; both received substantial sums.

Ensign picked up £250,000 for a 32.9 per cent equity stake while Kinepower raised £400,000 for a 20.1 per cent stake. Ensign provides seismic data processing and its management came from an already established oil-servicing group. Kinepower provides engineering consultancy for petroleum products. Both companies began operations last year and were virtually pure start-ups.

Video, or more accurately television broadcasting, continues to attract a wide variety of new companies.

The attractions of the TV area can best be shown by a recent survey suggesting that within five years the English-language international TV community, including satellite, cable and video rentals, will require 4,000 hours of viewing material for each 24-hour day.

Soundcraft Network Video raised £300,000 for 10 per cent from Charterhouse while Equity capital for Industry pumped £670,000 into Visions Ltd., for a 20 per cent stake.

Soundcraft is five years old and sells, hires and maintains professional video equipment and provides post-production facilities.

Minster Trust has invested £200,000 for a 30 per cent stake in Warrington Properties, a husband and wife team that renovates existing hotels.

Similarly, Charterhouse has injected £255,000 for a 9.7 per cent stake in Norfolk Resort Hotel. Another family run enterprise that intends spening £3m to renovate hotels.



"Having my own business may make me a wreck but at least it means I get my money's worth out of BUPA"

R & D ready for a revival

Electra Investment Trust is likely to give a boost to research-and-development projects at present languishing in some large companies, and in partnership with smaller, under-capitalized firms, *Derek Harris writes*. Electra sees itself as a pioneer in Britain of such partnerships and may extend the idea to cooperation with universities.

The first investment under the new plan, announced yesterday, has involved Thorn-EMI and Electra each investing £100,000 in System Simulation, a London-based designer of advanced graphics and database software. It gives each a 30 per cent stake, with System Simulation's management holding the remaining 40 per cent. With Electra having acted as the catalyst as well as investment partner, Thorn-EMI will offer markets for System Simulation's products and services.

Thorn-EMI is keen to increase its already strong presence in the growing software market.

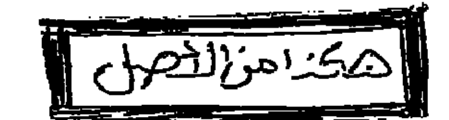
In further ventures Electra is most likely to seek out unexploited R & D projects with the prospect in some cases of twinning them with different companies, possibly large ones, with research establishments where there are development facilities and with small high-technology companies.

Electra's Terence McKenna, said: "We think this joint venture approach reduces the risk profile inherent in all start-up investments."

Where a large company is involved, it is being envisaged that it would offer second management to provide the skills in finance, administration and marketing that start-up companies often lack.

Electra, about half of whose £200m portfolio is invested in unlisted companies, is looking initially to five investments, involving Electra in up to £1.5m in total.

If partnerships as such are to be created as the best way of exploiting dormant R & D projects, it will mean rewriting the rules on partnerships, which are restricted to 20 partners. It also makes desirable a change in the tax laws on royalties.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index moves within a fraction of 900

By Wayne Lintott

The London Stock Exchange surged ahead again yesterday, as the Easter account drew to a close and new buyers kept the pressure on the stock-short jobbers.

The FT 30 index firmed another 11.5 points, for the second consecutive day, and closed within a whisker of the important psychological 900 level at 899.1.

Of the top 30 share only four moved lower and the excellent trading results from several of the constituent companies, not least of all ICI, added impetus to the gains as Wall Street recorded another strong session.

Among the leaders **Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation** firmed 11p to 313p as speculators decided that the shares are a good gamble as May 25 approaches when Trafalgar House might renew its attack. On the old terms, 5-for-4, Trafalgar would be paying 336p as its shares too, made headway.

The shares of Monopoly gamesmaker John Waddington jumped 10p to 423p yesterday after rising 20p on Wednesday. They are so tightly held that jobbers are making those kinds of markups just to shake some loose. Apparently, an order of as little as 1,000 shares is enough to cause the shares to jump 10p. BPCC holds 29.99 per cent and word is that it will make another takeover attempt when rules permit. Meanwhile, Waddington directors are happy to see the shares continue firming.

The shares at 269p up 14p helped by news that it has sold the lease on its Bristol House hotel to Holiday Inn for £5m for a 36-year lease, while retaining the freehold. Trafalgar's figures are due on May 9.

Shipping analysts were evenly divided on Trafalgar's intentions. The general consensus was that Trafalgar will not renew its takeover attempt, particularly after chairman, Mr Nigel Broackes, had contemplated selling Trafalgar's P&O stake to Sterling Guarantee. A deal aborted by the remaining Trafalgar board. Both companies remained silent yesterday.

Blue Circle, although below the best, firmed 6p to 431p on its better-than-expected profits performance. And the reporting season among the leaders was also responsible for many good gains.

Foseco Minsep firmed 8p to 189p as the brokers, de Zoete and Bevan, forecast next Monday's 1983 figures at £19.5m against £14.9m and thing that the present year should produce pretax profits of about £26m.

Marks and Spencer also came in for some heavy new time buying. Its results are due on Tuesday and analysts were projecting profits of £280m for 1983 against £237.1m the year before. The shares gained a further 3p to 256p, showing a near 40p gain over the last month. **Tarmac** is another company reporting next Tuesday and bouyant expectations added 10p to those shares at 514p.

Also in the building sector, **Wimpey** bucked the trend by dropping 11p to 138p in news of overseas trading losses. Some chartist recommendations helped **British Aerospace** firm 10p to 262p while **Hawker Siddeley** soared 14p to 474p on its recent good results.

The minority shareholders of **BL** saw that company's shares firm 5p to 70p on news that the new Montego car has been well received. Leading component suppliers **Associated Engineering** gained 4p to 84p.

Grand Metropolitan hit a new 1984 peak of 346p, up 10p, as the continuing warm wather supported brewery share prices. **Bass** climbed 12p to 378p.

In the secondary sector **Martin The Newsagent** cooled the speculative fervour surrounding its recently strong share price by announcing that contrary to market talk, it knew of no reason for the strength of the share price and had no knowledge that could justify any takeover optimism. The shares closed at 196p, just a penny better, having risen 15p prior to the announcement.

The Times story yesterday that Mr Asil Nadir's Polly Peck/Wearwell group of companies were close to working out the much expected merger terms, helped **Wearwell** gain another 5p to 136p.

The 50 per cent increase in profits and the 50 per cent scrip issue by **Laporte** caught the market unawares and the shares jumped 12p to 468p.

Keith Shaw, gold share analyst at Laing & Cruickshank, and a former ConsGold man, confirmed that Australian gold share Southern Resources is really as promising as the recent quarterly exploration prospects suggest. Laing & Cruickshank is not the broking firm for the company but he went out to the site recently to check on Southern and rates it as having prospects that are bigger than Mt Charlotte. As Mr Shaw is switching clients from the low yielding main stream gold shares into more exciting, younger companies, he sees Southern, now priced at 90p, as a very cheap way into a large capital appreciation.

Saatachi and Saatachi rose 30p to 725p as the market caught up with *The Times* disclosure yesterday that the interim figures due next Tuesday will be much better than had widely been expected.

The banking sector came in for some much needed support after **Barclays** dismissed rights issue fears — up 20p to 504p. **Lloyds** firmed 15p to 639p while **Nat West** climbed 18p to 667p. The much troubled **Midland** had to be content with a 10p gain to 399p.

Harold Ingram added 40p to 293p. Once again there was nothing known to support such a climb and still less has been heard from the Turkish majority shareholders.

In the new issue sector **Delaney's** gained a 3p premium over its placing price of 42p. Coming to the Unlisted Securities Market soon are E. T. **Sutherland**, a northern-based food supplier to the big supermarket chains of Tesco and ASDA. Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee will be selling 3,750,000 ordinary 25p shares at 95p per share.

Sutherland is a well run family business that has seen turnover double in the last five years to £20m and profits treble to £1.5m. However, a heavy capital expenditure programme has evened out the profits growth somewhat, but managing director, Mr Nicholas Sutherland, is keen to move southwards using already established contacts and brand new plant.

Midland Industries slumped to 7p yesterday as the market expects some bad news soon. Talk suggested that the Bank of Scotland and NatWest have withdrawn their support. The company has suffered poor figures since 1979 and made a first half loss of £1.8m in 1983. None of the company's directors were prepared to comment and Mr Edward Nasser, the Swiss-based entreprenuer that took a 7 per cent stake recently, was also unable to comment.

The gilt-edged sector was fairly quiet as the dollar continued gaining strength on fears of higher interest rates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Demand for dollars built up considerably after a fairly quiet morning. Dealers reported a keen commercial demand with the opening of New York as operators covered positions in front of last night's announcement of US money supply and today's news of US March trade.

Sterling, along with other major European currencies, managed a small rise against the dollar at the outset, only to drop back steadily during the afternoon to close a net 85 points down at 1.4030 (after 1.4015).

The pound's effective exchange rate index ended 0.1 off at 79.8.

The market was forecasting a "flat" position on US M1 money supply and a $9bn-plus trade deficit for March.

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England appeared to have some difficulty in coaxing out enough bills to relieve a shortage in the London discount market that it put at around £600m, a lunchtime revision from the early morning estimate of around £550m.

In a morning operation the Bank was able to buy only £98m of bills. It then took a further £131m of paper at midday. A further £235m of bills responded to the Bank's invitations in the afternoon, but not until the market had seen an offer of "repo" terms sufficiently unattractive to prompt a response of only £131m.

These purchase and resale agreements were at 8½ per cent

All the outright bill purchases were at established intervention rates.

TEMPUS

Blue Circle's lift-off looks like 1985

It must be a source of some embarrassment to senior managers at Blue Circle Industries that while most companies in the building materials sector are reporting dramatic increases in earnings, their company's profits have failed to lift off the plateau where they have been for some years.

In 1938, pretax profits rose just £1.7m to £109.5m, thanks largely to a buoyant contribution from the Armitage Shanks sanitary ware company in Britan, and a good first-time contribution from US cement plants aquired by the group last May. The current year is not going to be a lot better with substantial redundancy costs likely to eat deep into British cement profits, the South African offshoot almost certain to see a severe setback in its contribution, and continued heavy losses in the Indonesian business which the group has now written off in its accounts.

Blue Circle's time will come in 1985 when, ironically, the building materials companies now basking in the glory of huge profit increases will be reporting rather more pedestrian performances.

Latin-America, which once contributed £45m to profits, should be in sharp recovery by then and, in Britain, the upswing in the Western European construction cycle considerably reduce the import threat, allowing the cement industry to push through its first price increase in over three years and Blue Circle to reap the rewards of its high investment in productivity and energy efficiency.

So the current multiple of 7 on the shares at 431p could come down to under 5 in 1985, while the yield of 6.3 per cent provides solid back-up support. Though there is a strong possibility that further acquisitions in the US and Britain will be equity-financed, the shares represent very good value.

UBM

Shareholders who remained faithfull to UBM during its successful battle last year to fight off a bid from Norcros have been rewarded with a set of results which beat all the profit forecasts handed out at the time and a dividend which has increased nearly threefold. The turnaround from a loss two years ago has been completed and the company is now full of confidence.

Pretax profit has climbed steadily and gearing has dropped from 45 per cent to 5 per cent. Much of the credit must go to the new management team which has squeezed efficiency out of UBM's operations.

A healthy cash flow and some 10 million unissued shares at the ready leaves UBM ideally placed to move on to the acquisition trail. Smaller companies in the building supplies or glass business would make ideal targets but UBM has its hands tied to a large extent by the ominous presence of Norcros.

As a legacy of the failed takeover bid, Norcros retains a stake of 35 per cent in UBM and with the chance to renewe its assault coming up in October it would relish any opportunity to point an accusing finger of mismanagement.

A renewed bid could not be made at a knock down price, however, and Norcros has already been on the wrong end of a ferocious defence. Despite its impressive recovery there is still room for improvement at UBM. The return on sales is still only 3.2 per cent and the acquisition policy will remain artificially unstable while uncertainties remain over Norcros' intentions.

The share-price dipped 2p at 150p. Shareholders have little to worry about in the short term, since further growth can be expected under the present management and the arrival of another bid would almost certainly boost the price again.

Clive

Clive, one of the nimbler houses in the discount market, is hurrying to take advantage of deregulation moves in the gilt market. Fledgling moves to job in short gilts have proved successful enough for the trading portfolio to grow to eight stocks since February. Net 1983/84 profits, down from £1.85m. to £1.26m., resembled a solid performance against these planned moves, given the changed outlook for gilts last year and £100,000 goodwill write offs against the Page and Gwyther purchase. In 1982/83, gross redemption yields fell three points to 11¼ per cent during Clive's financial year, and virtually anyone with a long book could have made money. But last year the comparable yield change was about ½ points. The trading range contracted, along with running margins. Clive coped by stepping up the volume of trading, and running a very tight book.

The jump in balance-sheet investments of £15m. to £64m. does not belie this strategy, since the increase reflects the recent move into jobbing. Current assets also hit a record £436m. Presumably if a wealthy suitor with a big credit line steps forward from the wings, then the trading equation factorizes beautifully. The shares rose 1p to 64p on the results.

WALL STREET

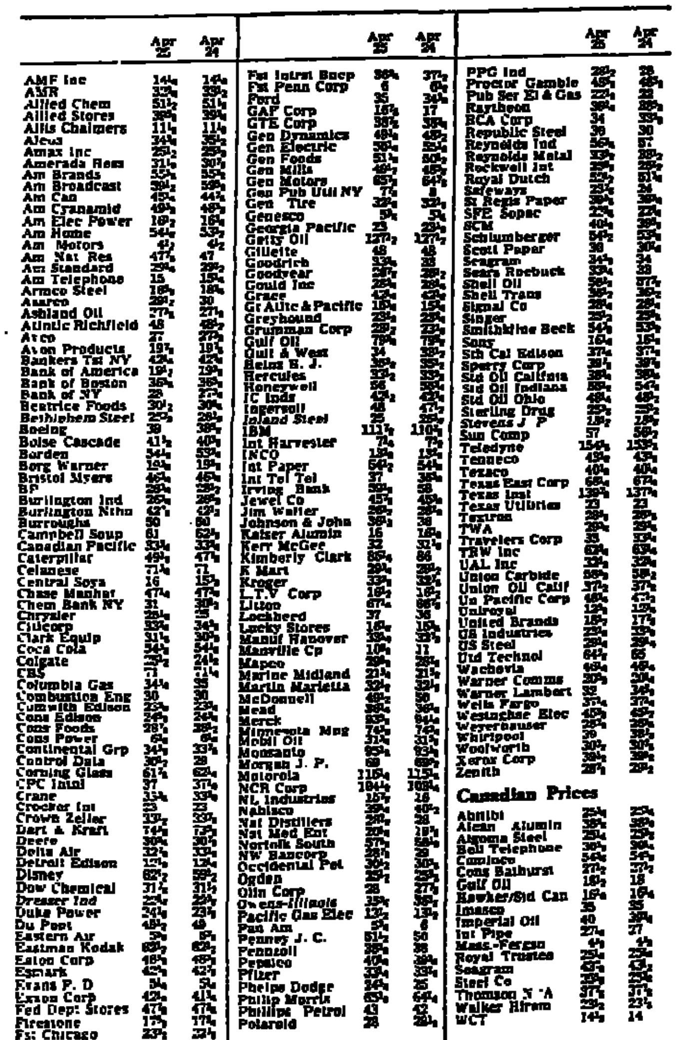
Dow makes early advance

Wall Street share prices opened higher in active early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average, was ahead 7.43 points to 1170.96 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 617-281 among the 1,323 issues crossing the tape.

Federal funds rates that banks charge one another for overnight loans rose to 10⅝ per cent at the outset.

It looks as if interest rates might plateau here," said Mr Monte Gordon, of Dreyfus Corporation, "but that is not budging investors because they don't know what is going to happen later this year."



STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Leaders surge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 9. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 8
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT – ACTUARIES INDICES	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	527.24 (521.75)
500 SHARE INDEX	579.05 (573.96)
*EARNINGS YIELD	9.61% (9.68%)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.17% (4.21%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.85 (12.75)
ALL SHARE INDEX	532.18 (527.79)
DIVIDEND YIELD	4.35% (4.38%)
* estimated	(previous close)

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
36¾	18	EBES	£36	+¼	291	8.1	..
90	50½	E Mid A Press 'A'	81	..	3.0	3.7	16.5
127	60	Edbro (Hldgs)	119	–1	7.1	6.0	7.3
95½	66½	Eleco Hldgs	77	..	4.7	6.1	9.8
180	134	EIS	174	+6	7.4a	4.2	10.1
353	195	Electrocomps	353	+3	4.7	1.3	37.7
26¾	10¼	Electrolux 'B'	£23¾	..	95.5	4.0	21.3
75	47	Electr'nic Rent	57	..	4.6	8.1	21.1
60	22	Elliott B.	60	+3	0.1	0.2	..

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
186	62½	Ldn Brick Co	183	h ..	7.9	4.3	10.5
74	46	Longton Inds	65	..	1.4a	2.2	48.1
156	82	Lonrho	140	+3	12.9	9.2	..
79	50½	Lookers	79	+1	5.5	7.0	5.4
198	132	Lovell Hldgs	178	–2	2.9e	1.6	7.9
242	70	Low & Bonar	216	+2	10.7	5.0	6.5
229	128	Lucas Ind	227	• +2	12.3	5.4	55.4
118	84	Lyles S.	110	..	9.8	8.8	9.8
186	127	MFI Furn	169	..	5.7	3.4	17.4

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
365	170	Throg Sec 'Cap'	254	+2	8.6b	3.4	..
197	137	Throgm'tn Trust	188	..	9.3	4.9	..
149	111	Trans Oceanic	136	• –2	4.3b	3.2	..
92	58½	Tribune Inv	90	+1	2.7	3.0	..
81	66½	Triplevest 'Inc'	74	• ..	11.4	15.4	..
562	390	Do Cap	530	..			

1983/84 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
104	66	Godwin Warren	104	+3	2.0b	1.9	15.1
430	335	Merrydown Wine	405	+10	7.1	1.8	17.0
180	113	*Metal Bulletin*	*160*	..	*9.4*	5.9	13.8
920	265	Micro Focus	860	..	b		
298	140	Microlease	205	.	2.9b	1.1	20.2
270	133	Miles 33	243	+10	2.9	1.2	25.9
51	25	New Court Nat	45	..	1.7	3.8	17.7
31½	22½	Owners Abroad	26¾	• .	0.7	2.7	4.9
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	36	.			
203	150	Pericom	188	..	2.4	1.3	29.8
155	123	Securiguard	150	–1	2.5	1.7	28.2
88	48	S W Resources	61	..	2.6	4.3	

• Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Corrected price e Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Body Shop International 5p Ord (95a)	180
Burmatex 10p Ord (155)	184
CPS Computer 20p Ord (67a)	160
Chart J Roths Pac Inv 25p Ord	102+1
Cambium Venture 5p Ord	30½
Commercial Bank of Wales £1 Ord	118
Denman's Electrical 25p Ord (162a)	175
First Leisure Corp £1 Ord (180)	204+2
Fledgeling Japan Inv $0.01 (55)	20
Formdesign 20p Ord (114a)	135
Havelock Europa 10p Ord (75a)	88
Horne Robert Group 20p Ord	118
Do "A" NV (At 156 per unit a)	100
Meadow Farm 10p Ord (130a)	154
Nth Sea & Gen Oil £1 Ord (125a)	111–2
Our Price 20p Ord (215)	235–3
Pantherella 25p Ord (80pa)	103
Petranol 10p Ord (215)	348+5
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	278+3
Platon Int 25p Ord (120a)	140
Powerline Int 5p Ord (160a)	250
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	100
Scantronic Hldgs 2½p Ord (78a)	128–2
Systems Reliability 10p Ord (210)	470
Tod W & J 5p Ord (143a)	175

*Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.*

ICI earnings leap but fear lingers

By William Kay, City Editor

The City's recent recriminations over alleged doom-mongering by Mr John Harvey-Jones, the chairman of ICI, were swept away yesterday when the chemicals company produced first-quarter profits well in excess of most analysts' guesses. But behind the smiles lay the lingering fear that the top of the chemical cycle may be nearly upon us.

Sales rose by only 5 per cent, to £2.37 billion, and a fifth of that rise came from currency effects. But the £350m extra sales surged through to a £117m leap in profits to £245m. After a virtually unchanged depreciation charge of £107m, net earnings galloped ahead from 12.3p a share to 23.9p.

Mr Harvey-Jones reports: "All major business sectors operated profitably."

The star performers were pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals,

ICI shares rose 12p to 618p after 624p. They have been 650p this year.

Vickers' cash claim continues

The incredibly slow wheels of the European Commission of Human Rights have turned another notch. Sir Richard Cave, the new chairman of Vickers, reported at the company's yearly meeting yesterday.

Vickers has claimed for several years that it was not adequately compensated for the nationalization of shipbuilding assets and a share of BAC, now part of British Aerospace. It wants another £50m for the BAC stake alone.

Sir Richard told shareholders that the European Commission had adopted a confidential report. This would now go to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of European Court of Human Rights, when it would be published.

On results, Sir Richard said: "The financial position of the first quarter shows an encouraging improvement compared with 1983."

In brief

● STEWART NAIRN GROUP: Six months to December 31 (nine months to December 31, 1982). Figures in £000. Turnover 256 (473). Pretax profit 236 (375). EPS – basic 0.29p (0.44p), diluted 0.23p (0.32p).

The company recently completed the acquisition of the freehold interest in 9/15 Sackville Street, London W1, which is entirely let to Hambro Life Assurance.

● BRITISH ASSETS TRUST: Six months to March 31. Quarterly dividend 1.4p Shareholders can now expect a total for the year of not less than 5.50p per share (4.90). Figures in £000. Income 4,366 (3,700). Pretax revenue 4,016 (3,312) after interest and expenses 350 (388). Tax 1,554 (1,397). EPS 2.47p (1.9p). NAV 204.4p (185).

● JERSEY GAS COMPANY: Chairman has written to shareholders to advise them of plans for removal of storage facilities for butane to a safer situation.

The cost of the move will be about £2.5m. The scheme will require consent of shareholders and the liberalization of a 1918 law.

● BORDER BREWERIES (WREXHAM): The offers by Marston, Thompson and Evershed have become unconditional in all respects and the proposals to acquire the outstanding Border debenture stock have been approved and are binding on all debenture stock holders.

Marston has acquired or agreed to acquire a total of 5,226,512 border ordinary shares (97.29 per cent of the issued ordinary shares) and 111,068 Border preferred shares (74.04 per cent).

● WIRE AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS: Final 1.1p, making 2.1p (1.9p) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,350 (2,867). Pretax profit 270 (222). EPS 4.15p (3.01p).

The company suffered from business failures among customers and there will be a provision for bad and doubtful debts of nearly £33,000 (under £5,000). The rationalization of the companies within the group is now virtually complete. The higher turnover has been achieved with the same workforce.

● ESTATE AND AGENCY HOLDINGS: Dividend 3p (2p) for year 1983. Gross rental income £939,438 (£952,673). Pretax profits £417,235 (£323,769). EPS 4.62p (3.75p).

Reduced gross rental income for 1983 reflects the continuing sale of properties.

● UNITED WIRE GROUP: Half year to March 31. Dividend 2.2p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 10,542 (9,033). Pretax profit 842 (171). EPS 6.41p (1.14p). The continued improvement in the level of profits results from higher sales in all the group's companies.

● RIO TINTO-ZINC: Sir Anthony Tuke, the chairman, says in his annnual report that a company can only be bound by the laws of the countries in which it operates and not by United Nations resolutions, unless they are made law. He was replying to persistent criticism of RTZ's investment in the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia

● WATMOUGHS (HOLDINGS): The chairman, Mr P. G. Walker, told shareholders at annual meeting that the year has commenced fully in accordance with company's expectations. Turnover for the first three months to March 31, 1984, is more than 15 per cent higher than the same period last year.

Watmoughs has entered into an agreement to purchase for cash the share capital of the Heron Press (Group).

● TOYE AND COMPANY: The chairman, Mr Bryan Toye, says in annual statement "at the time of writing I am delighted to say that there appears to be a continued upturn in inquiries received leading to order books in some areas becoming more satisfactorily extended. Sales to date are running at approx 10 per cent above the same period for last year.

Suter lifts stake in Francis

By Jonathan Clare

Suter, the refrigeration ands hairdressing equipment company run by Mr David Abell, has increased its stake in Francis Industries to more than 35 per cent.

Suter's £14.4m bid for Francis, which makes metal drums and gearbox parts, is being strongly contested and a profits forecast for the current year is likely to be published today.

Suter's stake was increased by buying in the market at the bid price of 127p by Britannic Syndicate, part of Robert Fleming Group which advises Suter. The Taleover Panel has already ruled that Britannic is acting in concert with Suter.

Suter said last week when it raised its offer by £1m that it would not increase it further. It added on Wednesday that a higher offer would not be forthcoming even if there was a recommendation from the Francis Board.

A revised offer expected next week is likely to be more critical than the first.

Fleming expects to give little credence to the profits forecast. "We think it is rather early in the year for a firm forecast," said a spokesman.

Although Suter has said the bid will not be increased it has not limited the time it will be open. However, under takeover rules it must close 60 days from the date of the first bid terms.

Lasmo's 1984 drilling to be 'a near record'

A near-record number of new wells is planned this year, London and Scottish Marine Oil announced yesterday at its annual meeting.

Lasmo is to participate in more than 200 new wells, 125 will be in North America.

There will be continuing activity in Indonesia, Australia, Norway, The Netherlands, Italy and Gabon, in West Africa.

The company will also soon be drilling on its newly-acquired blocks in Columbia, South America.

Lasmo increasingly looking overseas for its future growth, the chairman, Mr Geoffrey Searle said.

The company was attracted to countries where the tax system was more favourable than Britain and had a greater "fiscal certainty" for high-risk industries like oil exploration and production.

The recent Budget proposals would, in the short to medium term, in fact increase the corporate tax burden of companies about to embark on major developments, he said.

Production of oil gas in 1984 would be equivalent to 36,500 barrels of oil daily, maintaining the high level of 1983.

Although the current dollar price of oil was the same as 1983, improved exchange rates were giving a marginally better sterling price.

● Mr James Longcroft, chairman of Tricentrol, railed against the Government yesterday for its delay in completing the sale of 50 per cent of the Wytch Farm oilfield.

Tricentrol has 35 per cent of the Dorset Bidding Group, which won the auction and agreed final terms with British Gas Corporation, the current owner of Wytch Farm.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8½%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	8½%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	8¾%
Continental Trust	8½%
C. Hoare & Co	*8½%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	8½%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	8½%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%

† Mortgage Base Rate

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%

APPOINTMENTS

Partners named at Kitcat

Kitcat & Aitken: Mr Carl M. MacCarthy, Mr M. Bruce Jones and Mr Richard A. Ratner are being taken into partnership from April 30.

Adam & Company: Mr James T. Laurenson, a non-executive director, has been appointed deputy chairman with executive responsibilities. Mr Laurenson, who was until 1983 a director of Ivory & Sime, will continue as managing director of Cockburn Taylor Holdings.

M. W. Marshall (Sterling): Mr David Froggatt has joined the board.

The Royds Advertising Group: Mr Tony Silman has been appointed as group company secretary and Miss Nancy Palmer as group personnel coordinator, a newly-created post.

The 600 Group: Mr Alex Masters has joined the board as a non-executive director.

E. T. Sutherland & Son: Mr Ian Hendriks has been made a non-executive director.

John Walker & Sons: Mr J. Stephen Campbell has been appointed a director. He will also continue to act as company secretary.

Time Assurance Society: Mr John D. Nettleton has become chairman.

John Crowther Group: Mr Elio Stocchere has been appointed managing director. He was previously sales director. Mr Stocchere takes over from Mr Trevor Barker, who continues as chairman of the group. Mr John Ray, finance director, has additionally been appointed assistant to the chairman with responsibility for development of the company's branded yarns and wools.

Robert Moss: Mr Dennis R. Stringer has joined the board as group marketing director.

Acrow (Engineers): Mr Colin Stapleton has been appointed as managing director.

Chesebrough-Pond's: Mr Paul J. Crotty will, with effect from May 1, become director – sales and marketing for the cosmetics and fragrances division. Mr John R. Stratford, who also joins on May 1, is to become director of business development.

Danks Gowerton: Mr Jack Stone has been appointed a director and elected chairman.

As the debate on regional policy grows Ronald Faux reports on a success story north of the border

How the SDA nurtured high technology in silicon glen

It is easy to sniff a confident air in Scotland these days. Although the first into the economic doldrums, Scotland now promises to escape ahead of other areas which, historically, have been more resilient.

North Sea oil has generated a huge spin-off in services and expertise. Even though much of this has centred on subsidiaries of multinational and foreign companies, some at least will survive long after the oil fields have been emptied.

What may prove even more important in the long run, oil spurred a political dynamic for devolution which may have stopped short of a Scottish Assembly, but probably led directly to heightened autonomy via the Scottish Office and the creation of a powerful restructuring force in the shape of the Scottish Development Agency.

English regions left as supplicants for general regional aids may well envy Scotland's direct voice in the Cabinet, which has helped protect the Ravenscraig steelworks and the Scott Lithgow yard on the lower Clyde, as well as Scotland's high-level decision-making on local capital spending and its strong powers to promote industry and development in a coordinated policy of its own.

But the battle to turn round its industry is still to be won

The SDA may well be the most valuable product of the drive for devolution. In three years, it has proved the main coordinating arm of government in acting as a catalyst for change both in industry and the environment for industry and has scored vital successes in attracting new high technology industries north of the border.

Now it is trying to take those industies beyond the status of mere manufacturing arms of multinational companies. Increasingly, Scotland is building a base that covers the full range of activity from research and development through to the final product, harnessing the strength of universities and traditional professional skills to make Scottish factories less vulnerable as the distant offspring of parent companies whose hearts lie elsewhere.

Dr George Mathewson, the SDA's chief executive, has made a straighforward response to the decline of traditional industries: "Unless you create an alternative industrial base, you are dead. We have to rebuild our strengths and get jobs in industries we are good at."

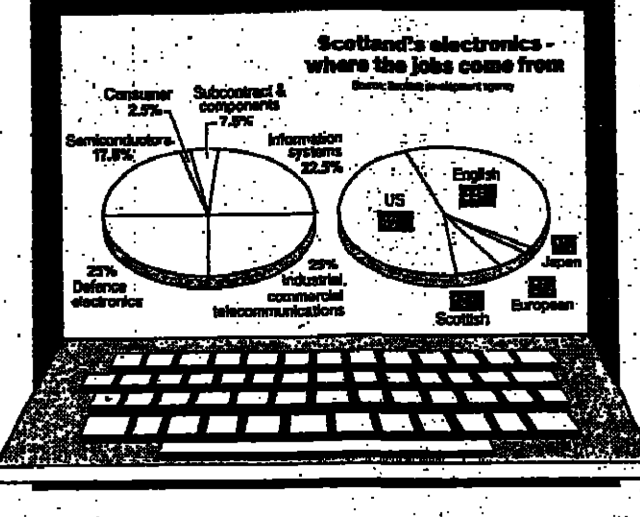
Last month alone, Scotland netted a £100m investment in semi-conductors by National Semiconductor at Greenock and another £30m factory to be built by Shin-Etsu Handotai, the Japanese producer of semi-conducor silicon, at Livingston.

The latter was a classic case of the SDA at work. Shin-Etsu Handotai had inquired about a site somewhere in Britain as a European base, among others with the SDA, but its application form was percolating through the procedures of the Department of Trade and Industry in London.

When Dr Ian Robertson, director of Locate in Scotland, the SDA arm operated jointly with the Scottish Economic Planning Department, discovered that the Japanese company was "on the boil", that its board had fully approved the decision to invest in Britain, he caught the next aeroplane to Tokyo to conduct immediate talks. Belying the image of lengthy Oriental negotiation, a complete deal was prepared within a week and signed by the Japanese and the SDA nine days later.

The SDA may not offer any more than the usual government supplied incentives for persuading industrialists to move to places they might not otherwise choose but, like the co-ordinating bodies set up to aid former steel towns, it gains from being able to marshal all the help behind one door.

The SDA also has direct financial links with 725 Scottish companies, although it now eschews full ownershp. It owns and administers more than 1,000 industrial units and has formed a technology transfer group to help Scottish companies license or make joint ventures for new products with overseas companies. It invested £8m in large and a growing £4m in small companies last year.



But its heaviest, direct spending goes into improving the environment through land renewal and development projects for derelict industrial areas on the principle that footloose companies with the world tugging at their sleeves will not be attracted to shabby locations that smack of failure. Last year the cumulative value of such schemes reached £163m and the SDA is backing a rising number of reclamation projects.

The results, though still patchy, are beginning to show. Some 28 American electronics groups have either chosen or short-listed Scotland for new facilities and expansion. The latest figures for inward investment transactions show 45 projects involving £186m have been finalized. And although the United States remains the biggest source of foreign capital, the SDA has now begun to home in on the potential of growing Japanese interest.

The battle to turn round Scotland's industry is still to be won however. The famous silicon glen (stretching west from Fife through the belt of central Scotland), the oil industry construction yards and a rash of new building represent a new prosperous economy.

The other economy of heavy engineering, steel, coalmining and shipbuilding that made Scotland the workshop of the empire still suffers the traumas of contraction and dissolution. The problem of unemployment against a background of change and decay of urban communities remains unresolved.

New technology can provide a new future but cannot absorb the numbers rejected by the old, labour-intensive industries. Even so, the electronics industry has grown to become a bigger employer than shipbuilding, coalmining or steel, which, where they have survived, are increasingly themselves taking on new techniques with smaller, more flexible workforces.

The worst industrial news north of the border has probably now broken, leaving Scotland with the benefit, in a sense, of having lost out before industrial decline seemed universal and inevitable. There are still fears that BL's Bathgate works could announce substantial redundancies and there are now renewed doubts over the future of Ravenscraig. But much of what is left of the old Scottish industry is now slimmed down, rationalized and, in some sectors, reequipped to compete from a smaller base as part of a broader and better balanced economy.

The main hopes for throwing off Scotland's image as a depressed outlying region once and for all still lie mainly with electronics and computer-based industries. Here there are signs that Scotland has begun to father an accelerating momentum of its own quite different from the traditional product of expensive Whitehall-based regional policies that scatter a random series of grant-aided marginal factories and sub-offices round the periphery of Britain.

A recent comparision of Scotland, the San Francisco Bay area and the South-east of England showed Scotland emerging as a centre for the growth of new technology based particularly on small companies. Scotland led silicon valley in the employment of research and development staff and there were notably closer links with local universities as a source of product innovation.

Other reports suggest Scottish people are more at home with high technology appliances than the rest of the United Kingdom and that Scotland is ahead of the rest of the United Kingdom (outside London) in computer usage.

The electronics industry may not be a newcomer; Ferranti opened its plant in Edinburgh during the last war. But growth in recent years has been phenomenal. More than 200 companies provide 40,000 jobs with an investment of £500m.

The newly announced Shin-Etsu Handotai and National Semiconductor factories will be of special significance in consolidating Scotland's position as the leading semi-conductor producer in Europe. Already Scotland satisfies 21 per cent of European needs and with projects in the pipeline the SDA calculates this could rise to 50 per cent.

Silicon glen has already reached the point at which the snowball effect takes over as one or two leading companies in the same specialist field attract others. Health care and biotechnology could follow the same route. Health care products already employ 7,000 people in 60 companies. Although many of the factories are mere outposts of drug companies, again several leading manufacturing names have now become involved in research with Scottish universities and teaching hospitals.

This process of tying manufacturing with local research and services bodes well. Raw assembly work is often vulnerable to recession or changing corporate plans, but once Scottish companies or subsidiaries of foreign companies are tied to crucial stages of product development, they are more secure and have more spin-off effects in the surrounding economy.

This exciting potential transformation of the Scottish economy can provide arguments for both sides of the current debate over regional policy. Certainly, the Scottish

Health care and biotechnology could take the same route

Office and the SDA have spent public money and used central financial aids. They might not have succeeded otherwise.

But in Scotland this money may have seeded a revolution rather than merely provided an expensive palliative and, if this proves to be the case, it will be because local interests have come together to identify the areas where Scotland might excel rather than merely take part, they have in effect formed a business plan for their country (read English region) and have harnessed all parts of the community, from capital to academe, in a plan to develop new growth points rather than merely plonk jobs in hard-pressed areas.

Perhaps the only true answer to the problems of the regions is to make them centres in their own right again.

Profits from Laporte up by half

More export sales, an increasing contribution from newly-acquired companies and proceeds from last year's rights issue helped Laporte Industries (Holdings) increase profits by more than half last year.

The chemical company, which announced last week that it was to sell its titanium dioxide business to SCM Corporation for up to £90m, made £30.2m against £20.1m in 1983.

Laporte raised £20m from its rights issue in the second half of last year which, together with a net inflow of cash of £8m, helped reduce borrowings to £7m.

The total dividend for the year has been increased by 20 per cent to 10.5p. There is also a one-for-two scrip issue.

Interox, the joint venture with Solvay and the world's biggest active oxygen company, contributed £13.2m to group results, up from £10.1m.

In brief

● TELEPHONE RENTALS: Year 1983. Final 3.75p (3p), making 5.75P (5p). Figures in £000: Turnover 57,590 (57,377). Pre tax profit 14,224 (12,726). EPS 13.67p (9.39p).

● JAMES NEILL (HOLDINGS): Final 1p, making 2p (nil) for 1983. Figs in £000. Turnover 48,187 (44,961). Operating profit 1,589 (823). Pre tax profit 198 (loss 574). Loss per share 0.3p (4p).

● BIDDLE HOLDINGS: Final 7.6P making 10p (same) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,965 (10,294). Pre-tax profit 1,247 (1,712). EPS 18.9p (23.3p). The second half was better than anticipated at the time of the interim statement, because of improved results from Bennie Lifts.

● HAROLD PERRY MOTORS: Final 2.5p, making 4p (3.75) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 122,587 (100,774). Pretax profit 3,404 (3,160). EPS 10.1p (12.6p).

● WEST GROUP will repay the outstanding £314,950 nominal of the 7 1-4% debenture stock 1984/89 at par on July 26.

● NORMAN HAY: Final 2.315p, making 3.565p (3.1p) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 5,627 (4,739). Pretax profit 605 (351). Tax 272 (47). EPS 8.3p (7.6).

ATHLETICS

Clouds loom over the stirring deeds

By Pat Butcher

The Zola Budd affair would be comic book stuff, were it not for the implications of her move from South Africa to Britain. The exploits of the barefoot *wunderkind*, thrashing all comers, then vanishing, read like those of the ageless *Wilson of the Wizard*, stepping out of nowhere onto the White City cinders, and breaking the four minute mile some time before Roger Bannister managed it. At least there was no disputing that both were British.

Miss Budd, it has been decided by the government of the land, is a British citizen, but Sir Arthur Gold, the British President of the European Athletic Association, asks a question that has been largely ignored: "Is she a British athlete?"

"Yes," said a representative of the British Amateur Athletic Board yesterday, "this has been checked very thoroughly. She is eligible." The British Olympic Association are theoretically unconcerned until such time as Miss Budd might get elected for the Olympics. But, pertinently, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, whose eligibility commission will informally discuss Miss Budd's case this afternoon, has said: "Until I have a letter from the British Olympic Committee (sic) asking for a ruling on Miss Budd, there is no way that she can even think about running in Los Angeles."

So Miss Budd's eligibility to represent Britain is still as uncertain as how she will perform when she finally has to run against decent opposition. The adage that "a good big 'un will always beat a good little 'un" is manifest nonsense in athletics. The tiny Miss Budd has talent, as evidenced by her times. However, she has yet to reproduce them in Britain.

If she does not go to Los Angeles, there will be the commercially-inspired prospect of a race or series of races against Mary Decker, who has survived years of injuries after being a teenage phenomenon herself.

The British Board's eagerness to accept Miss Budd is equal only to the self-interest of the International Management Group and the *Daily Mail*, who persuaded – with the help of £200,000 – Miss Budd's family to decamp from South Africa to Surrey. Miss Budd has a tremendous talent, which could be nurtured to produce great Olympic performances in 1988, when she is 21. It is more than an impression that she is being flung into the arena four years early so that a number of people can make a fast buck.

● An IOC spokesman said today that the commission would make no ruling on whether the three-year "naturalization" law – which prohibits athletes competing in the Olympics for three years after a change of citizenship – would be waived. Instead the commission will make a series of recommendations to the IOC who will make a decision at their next meeting here between May 29-30.

TENNIS: CURREN BENEFITS FROM BREATHERS IN DALLAS

Dickson too slow for his own good

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Dallas

The go slow provisions in the modern rules of tennis simply have to go – and the sooner the better. Too many players abuse the right to stall for up to 30 seconds between points. Mark Dickson, an affable and careful man who tends to procrastinate, was the chief culprit in the preliminary round of the annual singles festival promoted by World Championship Tennis and sponsored by Buick, the car manufacturers.

Dickson's reputation as a good sportsman is marred by his irritating habit of fiddling about, repeatedly bouncing the ball between service points. He is one of those players who seem to have the mental clock that tells them exactly how far they can go. They push the 30 second interval to the limit so persistently that umpires often turn a blind eye to occasional transgressions.

This time Dickson's slowness worked to his opponent's advantage. Kevin Curren, using the breathers to reconsider his tactics, recovered to beat Dickson 3–6, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4, 6–3 in three hours and 29 minutes. "So it was good in a sense", Curren said later. "But a lot of players are upset and I wouldn't be surprised if there is a rule change. Mark plays all his matches like that and the only way to get him out of the habit is to change the rule to 20 seconds. He has it down to a rhythm and he always finds an excuse to delay the game on critical points. The worst thing is the bouncing. You're waiting to receive service and you don't know when he's going to hit it".

Dickson made the reasonable comment that he was respecting the existing rule. A spectator made a reasonable comment, too, by tossing a coin on to the court when Dickson was making a fuss about a service call. "A nickel hit me on the foot", Dickson said. "I was hoping it was a quarter. In any case a linesman got to it before I did."

Curren has been having trouble with his forehand and decided that this week he would revert, whenever it seemed a good idea, to the "doublehanded forehand that used to be one of my strengths". He gradually played himself into form, just in time, whereas Dickson could not maintain the spritely authority that won him the first two sets.

Much the same thing happened when Bill Scanlon, a Dallas man was beaten 2-6, 5-7, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 in three hours and 15 minutes by Vitas Gerulaitis. The match ended at 1.12 in the morning (the stadium was almost deserted except for a knot of Scanlon's local supporters). Gerulaitis said later that his back hurt and that after two sets he was "about ready to bag it". In the third set Scanlon led 5-2, and had a match point, against service.

At the beginning of the fifth set, Gerulaitis was given a conduct warning when arguing with the umpire, who had overruled a line call. Gerulaitis then offered a heckler "a racket sandwich". The incident "got me pumped up," Gerulaitis said. These days he often seems to need a little pumping up.

In the previous day's matches Tim Mayotte beat Tomas Smid ("I got too tired to win") and an unusually aggressive Eliot Teltscher beat Henrik Sundstrom - who won the Monte Carlo tournament last Sunday and played here at a time when all he wanted to do was get to bed and recover from jet-lag.

These four matches, the equivalent of a qualifying round, occupied the court for a total of 12 hours and 11 minutes and meant that eight men were left to contest the first prize of about £107,000. The pairings were John McEnroe v Gerulaitis, Curren v Johan Kriek, Jimmy Arias v Teltscher and Mayotte v Jimmy Connors.



Dickson: took an age between services

In need of a Clough

By Lewine Mair

Anthony Hunting, son of the international football referee, John Hunting, would seem to need a Brian Clough to work on his mental approach. Seeded fourth in the 16-and-under hardcourt championships, sponsored by Prudential, at the Edgbaston archery club, Hunting went into his quarter-final match with Graham Spalding, of Nottinghamshire, convinced that he was going to lose.

Although he let slip the first set, he won the second and was soon 4-0 ahead in the decider. 30-15 on his own service he missed an easy volley and hurled his racket into the side-netting to a earn a warning. This started his slide to defeat by 6-3, 1-6, 6-4. Austen Price, the top seed, reached the semi-final, having dropped only two games over his three rounds.

RESULTS: Quarter-final: boys: A Brice bt D Smith, 6-1, 6-0; A Rouse bt S Wilkins, 6-4, 7-6; G Spalding bt A Hunting, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; D Sapsord bt D Rigby, 6-1, 6-3. girls: A Simpkin bt K Hand, 6-3, 7-5; J Wood bt V Lake, 6-2, 7-6; T Catlin, bt S Godman, 5-7, 6-1, 7-5; C Wood bt R Charlton, 7-5, 6-1.

More black coaches

Britain is to have more black tennis coaches. A special course was held by the Lawn Tennis Association in Coventry last month, helping 18 black coaches to gain their part one certificates. The initiative to encourage black coaches came from the Brixton-based Muhammad Ali sports developments association, with funds being provided by the GLC

Award for Murray

Ewen Murray, a playing professional at Walton Heath, is the White Horse whisky golf personality for March. He receives £250 and a gallon of whisky, after being the leading money winner on the recent Safari tour. He earned £22,816.46 by taking first place in the Nigerian Open, equal ninth place in the Mufulira Open and equal fifth in the Zambian Open.

Miss Mandlikova out

Lake Buena Vista, Florida (Reuter) – The unseeded Laura Arraya, of Peru, surprised the second-seeded Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia with 7-5, 6-3 win on Wednesday night in the second round of the women's tennis tournament of champions.

Miss Arraya won the 12th game of the opening set after a delay when Miss Mandlikova disputed an apparent ace service. Her protest was overruled by the umpire.

In an earlier upset, Lisa Bonder of the United States eliminated the eighth-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4, in a match lasting more than two hours.

In other second round matches, Jo Durie, of Britain, defeated Jennifer Mundel, of South Africa, 6-3, 6-2. Fifth-seeded Amorea Temesvari of Hungary beat Tine Scheur-Larsen of Denmark, 6-2, 6-4. Kathy Horvath of the United States, seeded No 6, beat Catherine Tanvier of France, 6-4, 6-2 and seventh-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany ousted Frederica Bonsignori of Italy, 6-2, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND: L Bonder bt V Ruzici (Rom) 6-1, 1-6, 6-4; J Durie (GB) bt J Mundel (SA) 6-3, 6-2; S Hanika (WG) bt F Bonsignori (It) 6-2, 6-0; L Arraya (Peru) bt H Mandlikova (Cz) 7-5, 6-3; B Gadusek bt J Kitch 7-5, 6-2; K Horvath bt C Tanvier (Fr) 6-4, 6-2; A Temesvari (Hun) bt T Scheur-Larsen (Den) 6-2, 6-4.

● A new international tennis tournament on the grand slam events is to take place at Delray Beach, Florida, next February, the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) and Women's Tennis Association (WTA) announced on Wednesday.

The two-week competition with £1m in prize money, will be held from February 5 to 17, 1985 at Rod Laver's international tennis resort, here

OTHER SPORT

CROQUET: Roehampton Weekend.
FENCING: RAF Championships (Spring Series) (at RAF Cosford).
TENNIS: British Junior Hardcourt Championships 16 and Under (at Edgbaston, 9.30am).
SNOOKER: World Professional Championship (at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, 2 and 7pm).

BOXING

Cowdell is back in search of glory

By Bryan Stiles

Pat Cowdell, who tossed aside his European featherweight title and closed down a lucrative boxing career a year ago, has regained his appetite and is after a weightier crown.

He will meet the freshly-enthroned super featherweight champion of Europe, Jean Marc Renard, of Belgium, at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre on June 9, providing he wins a warm-up bout. Cowdell hopes to sharpen up for Renard and shed 15 months of ring rust displaying his familiar sideways crab-shuffle against Kevin Pritchard in Birmingham on May 10. If he comes through both tests he will become, at 30, the first British boxer to hold European titles at both weights.

Cowdell, from Warley, became weary of the ring regime after he had won the British and European featherweight championships and lost a world championship contest with Salvador Sanchez on a split decision. In January last year, a few weeks before a European title defence which would have earned him £18,000, he turned his back on the sport.

The glory – and the money – which comes with being top of the class, have lured him back. If he does cross gloves with Renard he will be meeting the son of a boxer who was familiar in Britain 20 years ago. Jean, senior, boxed Howard Winstone and Derry Treanor. Jean, junior, is a former Belgian motorcross champion, who only followed his father into the sport at 21 because he needed the money to repair one of his motor cycles.

Colin Jones, Britain's world welterweight championship contender, will meet a top American at the Afan Lido, Aberavon, just ten miles from his home, on June 13.

In Britain's middleweight division, Errol Christie will appear on the Hearns v Duran world championship bill in the Bahamas on June 15 following his ill-tempered win over American Stacey McSwain, at Alexandra Palace

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Second division
Swansea v Middlesbrough

Third division
Scunthorpe v Millwall

Fourth division
Stockport v Peterborough

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley v Derby. Second division: Coventry v Manchester City (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham v Bristol Rovers (2.0).
SKEGNESS ESFA Festival of Football.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Newbridge (7.0) Penzance/N. v Ebbw Vale (6.30) St Ives v Aberavon.

RUGBY LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION: Doncaster v Workington (6.30)

CRICKET

(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
LORD'S: MCC v Essex
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Hampshire.
THE PARKS: Oxford University v Glamorgan.

RUGBY UNION

Man in the middle finds popular acclaim

By Gerald Davies

Given the choice, many people would consider the referee, Clive Norling, as about the best man there is to sort out a dispute. Like Gwyn Walters, in the simpler rugby age of the late 1950s and early 1960s, Norling administers a complicated set of laws, while acknowledging, better than anyone, the spirit within which they should be applied. Tomorrow he will be in charge of the Welsh Cup final.

There are a few who would demur out of cussedness, ignorance, envy, or more simply because they have been on, or were involved with, a losing side. It is a fact of life with which every referee must come to terms.

The ambivalence was brought sharply into focus for Norling, when he travelled to Australia for the two Tests against Argentina. "After the first Test, which Argentina won," he said, "I was approached by the Argentinian coach, and acclaimed as the best referee in the world. When the tables were turned, and they lost the second, the same man accused me of being simply a showman!"

The latter label is frequently attached to him. Some do so because of his authoritative gestures and no-nonsense attitude; others, more flippantly, because of the finely-trimmed shorts he sports, instead of the baggy pants which referees are traditionaly meant to wear to reflect their middle-age gravitas. He admits the label deflects people's attention: "One national referee assessor, after one Test match found nothing wrong with my refereeing. "The only complaint, and he was quite serious, came when he asked did I really, really, find it necessary to run backwards when moving from one set piece to another. Wasn't this taking things a bit far? I had to explain that there was a practical reason why I did so: it was better sometimes not to follow the ball, but to keep an eye on the players who might be up to no good behind me."

At 33 years of age, he has been a referee for 17 years. By a combination of cirucumstances, his interest began at Neath GS. "I was a bit of a chatterer as a lock-forward, and one day when I queried a decision, the referee turned round and suggested I ought to go home to read the laws. Which I did. A few months later, playing against Millfield, I Slipped a disc it was foolish to continue playing, so I took up the whistle."

Norling studied at Portsmouth Polytechnic, and joined the Hampshire Referee Society. From 1969 to 1974, he was on the A1 list of English referees. "There could be no further progress. I could not be on the English panel of international referees, because I was a Welshman, and living in England, I could not get on the Welsh panel. So I came back to Wales in 1974."

Since his first international match, Ireland against New Zealand in 1978, he has been in charge of eight other matches involving international board countries, and nine others.

In line with many others, he believes a revision of the laws is long overdue. Echoing what Dick Greenwood, the English coach, says, he believes that the laws ought to reflect more how the game is being played, and how the players want to play it.

Design for living

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Welsh hopes were high in January, before their first schools international. They entertained Scotland at Wrexham and won comfortably, though the Scots demonstrated flair and spirit in defeat. On Wednesday, Wales outclassed the mercurial French at Bridgend.

The sides have played 48 matches since their first meeting in 1924 and victory by 20-0 levelled the number of wins between them at 21 apiece with six matches drawn; after England's win against Wales at Cambridge, this established Ireland, who beat England in Belfast, as the outstanding junior international side this winter.

England, admittedly after the long journey to St Nazaire last Saturday, had scraped home 14-12, through a late try by their left wing, Bennett; once again though not over-blessed with quality possession. England were well-served by their promising centres, Carling and Priestley, who have separately contributed so much to the success of Sedbergh and Bradford Grammar School and jointly to that of Yorkshire schools.

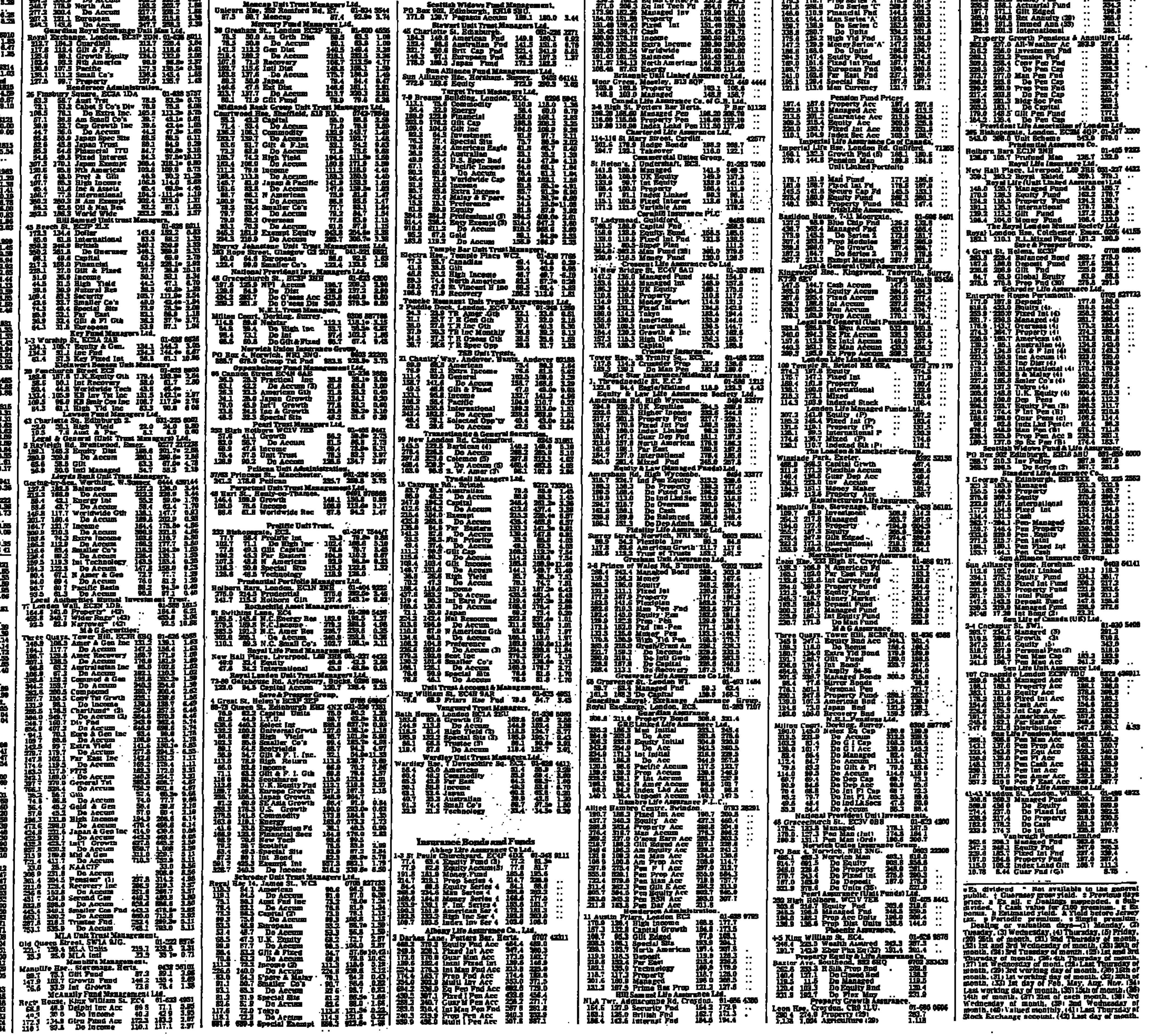
Like their seniors and unlike the other home countries, English schools rugby suffers from a considerable degree of fragmentation. Despite the extreme lack of contact between schools in Kent, Cumbria and Cornwall, it is still amusing to construct the likely format of a national schools knockout.

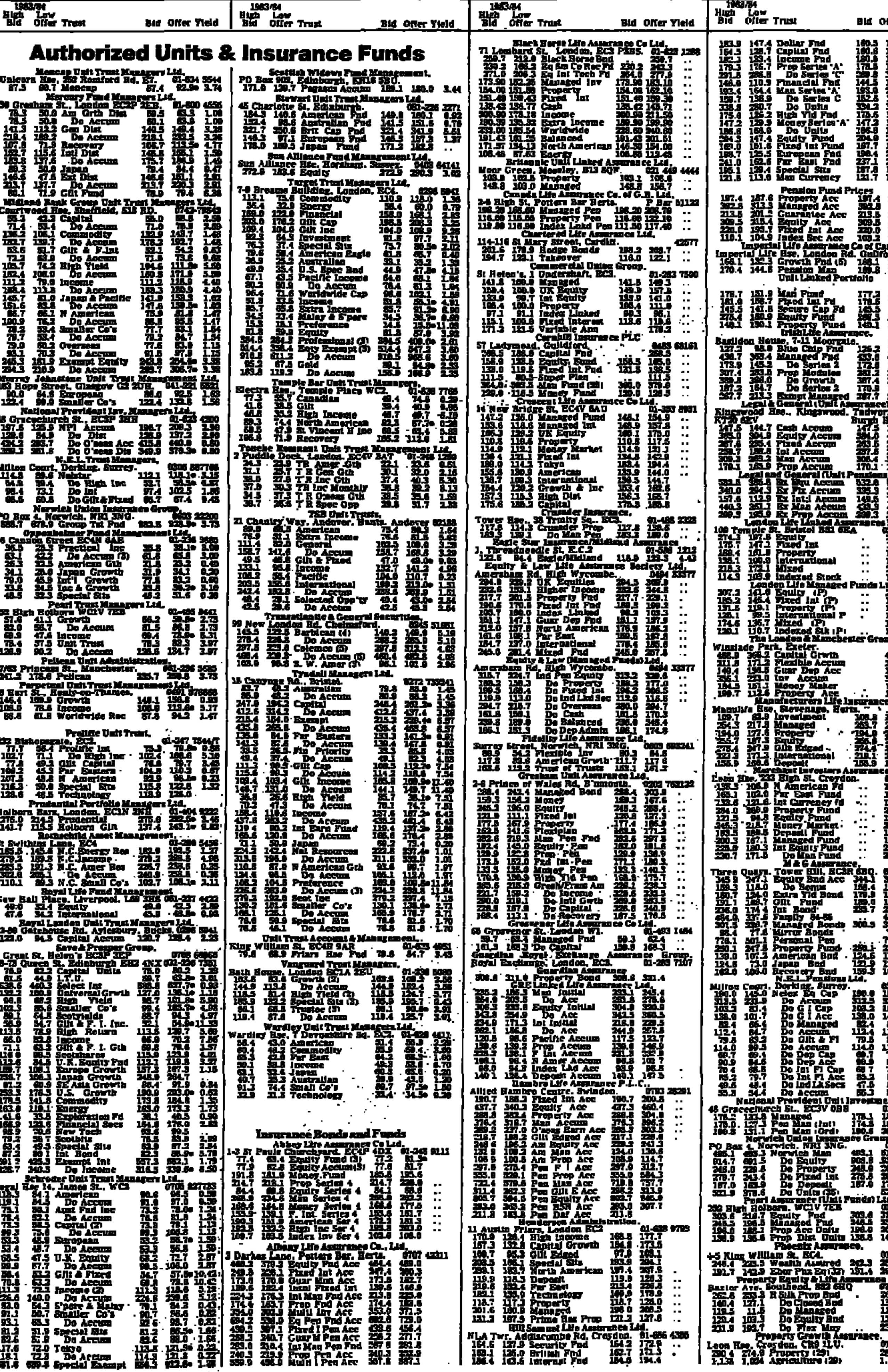
The quarter-finals, one imagines, would have probably been contested by the following schools, Sedburgh Millfield, West Park, Sherborne, Ampleforth, Epsom, Nottingham HS and Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol. Durham might well offer their highly skilled side as a reserve in case any of these is hit by a sudden bout of influenza.

Hoping that the subjective assessment of a probable winner will not cause universal gnashing of teeth, it seems likely that the winners would come from Sedburgh, Millfield or West Park. Despite their herculean feat in winning both the Roehampton Sevens and the Preston Festival in quick succession West Park might find it hard to prevent Millfield and Sedburgh (presuming that they have not met earlier) from contestingg the final.

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CRICKET: A DAY WHEN OUTSTANDING BATTING MADE FRUSTRATION FOR ENGLAND'S SELECTORS

Ineligible Gooch is the day's most desirable batsman

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Lords: MCC, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 141 run.

On another day that was made for batting, the bowlers again held their own. In six hours 13 wickets fell for 326 runs. Gooch got 78, McEwan 70 and Lloyd 51 not out, of the others only Gatting passing 20. However long this spell of weather lasts, will not bring a lovelier day for watching cricket.

The irony was, of course, that the two batsmen to play outstandingly well are both ineligible for England, McEwan because he is a South African who has not thrown in his lot with England and Gooch as a victim of the TCCB ban on those who went as a side to South Africa two years ago. The selectors' frustration – and they were there in force – may be imagined.

By the end of the first over of the day, in which he hit Cowans for three fours, Gooch had shown what a difference he would make to the England side. By lunch he had reached 73 and batted with a misleadingly lackadaisical air. He was leg-before to Cowans soon afterwards, trying to hook what he described as a near half-volley.

No one made more runs in last year's county championship than McEwan or is likely to do so again on yesterday's form. He is strong and splendidly contemptuous of the loose ball. In 29 minutes before lunch he and Gooch scored 51 together. The other nine members of the Essex side managed only 50 runs between them.

MCC's faster bowlers were effective enough for Cook to be given only five overs of left-arm spin and for Williams, with his off breaks, not to bowl at all.

Cowans was the fastest of the wicket takers, Williams the most rhythmical, Cowdrey the least predictable.

Cowdrey also took three catches, two of them off skiers, the other a beauty at cover point off a square drive which Fletcher must have expected to go for four. Gower caught Pringle and Lever at third slip, both good catches, and Williams had an easy one in the gully. McEwan was caught and bowled, skying an attempted hook; Turner was sent back by Lever and run out; and East, having lost his middle stump first ball, found one of the bails a good halfway back to the pavilion.

In 37 overs, Essex made only 25 runs fewer than Middlesex had on Wednesday. That was because Gooch's 73 took him only 112 balls and McEwan's 70 came in only 80. Batting again, MCC themselves were soon losing wickets. Sometimes the bounce of the ball, as time goes by, gets more even; in this case, it hardly has.

When Gower was caught and bowled off yet another skier – he, too, was trying to hook – MCC were 45 for three. In his four innings this season Gower has made 46. But Lloyd did himself no harm and Gatting took some useful practice. Lloyd may not be much to look at but since starting with Warwickshire in 1977 his aggregate each year has steadily improved.

Scoreboard

MCC: First innings 235 for 6 dec (M C J Nicholas 78 not out, T A Lloyd 60; Bowling: Lever 19-3-33-3; Foster 20-3-68-1; Pringle 20-6-43-0; Acfield 8-4-15-0; Turner 18-8-40-0; Gooch 7-1-25-1.

Second innings

T A Lloyd not out	51
C L Smith b Lever	11
M C J Nicholas c Gooch b Lever	1
*D I Gower c and b Foster	11
M W Gatting not out	34
Extras (b 6, l-b 2)	8
Total (Total (3 wkts)	116

C S Cowdrey, R G Williams, †P R Downton, N F Williams, N G B Cook and N G Cowans to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–17, 3–45.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch l-b-w b Cowans	78
C Gladwin c Cowdrey b N F Williams	16
*K W R Fletcher c Cowdrey b N F Williams	5
K S McEwan c and b Cowdrey	70
B R Hardie l-b-w b Cowans	0
D R Pringle c Gower b Cowdrey	2
S Turner run out	14
†D E East b N F Williams	0
N A Foster c R G Williams b Cowdrey	1
J K Lever c Gower b N F Williams	11
D L Ackfield not out	1
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 7)	12
Total ( )	210

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–57, 2–77, 3–137, 4–137, 5–154, 6–196, 7–196, 8–197, 9–198, 10–210.

BOWLING: Cowans 16-1-74-2; N F Williams 16.2-3-55-4; Cowdrey 17-7-47-3; Cook 5-0-22-0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Gooch piling on the frustration for England's selectors. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Oxford men save some face

By Richard Streeton

THE PARKS: Glamorgan, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Oxford University by 242 runs

A series of vigorous strikes by John Hopkins gave Glamorgan's second innings attractive momentum yesterday and increased the advantage given to the county by their bowlers. Both opening batsmen were out before the close with Jones caught at mid-on and Hopkins held behind the wicket.

Earlier Oxford, who had lost Moller the night before, at least had the satisfaction of saving the follow-on, even though it probably would not have been enforced. Oxford's innings lasted until a delayed tea interval and they tended to be unadventurous on a pitch that gave bowlers little encouragement. More than one University player disappointed by getting out after he had taken a good look at the ball.

Edbrooke spoiled a calm, correct and promising innings by being bowled as he offered no stroke, the fifth instance of this particular sin I have seen in six days' cricket this season. It happened against Selvey, who kept the best line among the quicker men and finished with six wickets.

Barwick was economical but Thomas, on whose shoulders Glamorgan pin so much hope this season, began waywardly though he extracted some lift later.

GLAMORGAN: First innings 301 for 3 dec (Younis Ahmed 158 not out, A L Jones 59; D A Thorne 4 for 8):

Second innings

J A Hopkins c Cullinan b Thorne	56
A L Jones c Thorne b Lawrence	32
R C Ontong not out	8
S P Henderson not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 4)	8
Total (2 wkts)	104

Younis Ahmed, D A Francis, J F Steele, †T Davies, J G Thomas, *M W W Selvey and S R Barwick to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–88, 2–101.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

A J T Miller l-b-w b Barwick	2
R M Edbrooke b Selvey	33
H T Rawlinson c Jones b Selvey	8
J G Franks c Francis b Steele	10
G J Toogood c Steele b Selvey	39
*K A Hayes c Davies b Ontong	20
D A Thorne c Thomas b Selvey	33
†M R Cullinan l-b-w b Selvey	0
W Bristowe c Davies b Barwick	7
J R Turnbull l-b-w b Selvey	0
M P Lawrence not out	0
Extras (l-b 8, w 3)	11
Total	163

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–41, 3–60, 4–64, 5–95, 6–137, 7–142, 8–155, 9–158, 10–163.

BOWLING: Thomas 16-4-49-0; Barwick 20-8-26-2; Selvey 16.5-6-31-6; Steele 11-2-25-1; Ontong 14-6-21-1.

One-day games attract cash rewards

A total of £11,000 in prize money will be at stake, when England play West Indies in the three Texaco Trophy one-day internationals, at Old Trafford (May 31), Trent Bridge (June 2) and Lord's (June 4. The winners of each match will receive £3,000, with the man-of-the-match collecting £320 and an extra £500 for the two men of the series, one on each side.

The trophy itself features two cricketers inlaid in silver and gold etched in a glass plaque, supported by three stumps and mounted on a green marble plinth. Texaco's sponsorship is their first venture in major cricket. They have taken over form Prudential Assurance, who financed three world cups and yearly one-day matches, from 1972 until last year.

Durie elected

Sir Alexander Durie has been elected president of Surrey County Cricket Club. Lord Carr of Hadley and former test player Jim Laker are the new vice-presidents, with Lord Carr also having been appointed deputy President. George Mann, Chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board, has been made an hanorary life member of Surrey.

Cambridge agony is increased

By Marcus Williams

FENNER'S: Hampshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 568 runs ahead of Cambridge University

Alas, poor Cambridge! Their inexperienced side took another fearful pasting from Hampshire yesterday and unless their batting today shows a vast improvement on yesterday's - and they displayed the necesssary determination in the last match against Essex - they face another huge defeat.

Resuming their first innings at 36 for one, Cambridge added only 70 runs in two hours and a quarter. The pitch was again benign but so often the batsmen, once set, got out. Breddy and Cotterell - this year's secretary and a likely left-arm spinner as well - both survived for more than an hour, but, significantly, although they and four other batsmen reached double figures, none passes 20.

Of the Hampshire bowlers Tremlett and Reifer, the Barbadian making his debut, enjoyed themselves most. Tremlett's accurate medium-pace rendered the batsmen almost strokeless in an unbroken spell of 11 overs and its was the ball he moved into the bat that caused most problems. Reifer, a brisk left-armer, with a rhythmic action and mercifully not too long approach, removed the nightwatchman, Golding, in the day's fourth over and then wrapped up the last three wickets in the space of five balls.

Despite a first-innings lead of 342 Pocock chose to give his batsmen more practice. Turner, atoning for his failure of Wednesday, shared an opening partnership of 155 with Parks, who achieved the highest score of his career but fell with a maiden hundred for the taking.

A largely academic exercise included one of cricket's more unusual moments, a call for no-ball *by the square leg umpire, Julien,* when Garlick infringed the law prohibiting more than two fielders behind square on the leg side.

HAMPSHIRE: First innings 448 for 3 dec (T E Jesty 248, V P Terry 137)

Second innings

D R Turner, b Cotterell	76
†R J Parks, b Golding	89
N G Cowley, c Hewitt, b Cotterell	11
J J E Hardy, not out	30
T M Tremlett, not out	10
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, n-b 4)	10
Total (3 wkts)	226

V P Terry, T E Jesty, *N E J Pocock, R J Maru, E Reifer, and S J Malone to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–155, 2–173, 3–195.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

C R Andrew, c Maru, b Tremlett	13
A E Lea, l-b-w, b Malone	20
A K Golding, b Reifer	4
S N Siddiqi, b Tremlett	12
M N Breddy, c Parks, b Jesty	15
G F H McDonnell, b Tremlett	1
*I G Peck, l-b-w, b Malone	0
T A Cotterell, l-b-w, b Reifer	16
†S G P Hewitt, not out	14
A D H Grimes, b Reifer	0
P Garlick, c Parks, b Reifer	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 3, n-b 5)	11
Total ( )	106

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–35, 2–44, 3–44, 4–63, 5–71, 6–74, 7–82, 8–106, 9–106, 10–106.

BOWLING: Reifer, 12.5-4-43-4; Malone, 11-6-19-2. Maru, 11-4-15-0; Tremlett, 11-8-5-3; Jesty, 6-1-12-1; Cowley, 3-2-1-0.

Umpires: B Dudleston and R Julien.

COUNTY PROSPECTS

New Road ground for confidence

By Richard Streeton

A quiet confidence exists at Worcestershire, where there is a feeling that the club have turned a corner and that a more rewarding period lies ahead. A primarily young side's emerging talents have been reinforced by Kapil Dev, the Indian all-rounder, and David Smith, the former Surrey left-hander. Much hard work to bring greater dependability to the New Road pitches should also help the team.

Kapil, who looked during infrequent games for Northamptonshire, recently had one of the fashionable "keyhole" operations to his troublesome knee and misses the start of the season. He is anxious to play regularly when fit, though Worcestershire do not intend to neglect giving Ellcock, their young West Indian pacemen, occasional chances. Collis King's registration has been retained but Colne will again have first call on him.

Alan Warner, at peak fitness, is probably faster than Ellcock. With Pridgeon and Inchmore, two willing stock bowlers, and Patel and Illingworth providing spin, Worcestershire have a balanced attack.

Ormrod has moved to Lancashire for his closing years in the game but Neale and Patel last year passed 1,500 runs for the first time.

1983 RECORD: County championship: 16th. Nat West Bank Trophy: Lost in first round. Benson and Hedges Cup: Failed to qualify for quarter-final. John Player League: 11th.

PLAYING STAFF: P A Neale (captain), D A Banks, J Clifford, T S Curtis, D B D'Oliveira, R M Ellcock, D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore, Kapil Dev, C L King, M S A McEvoy, P Moores, P J Newport, D N Patel, A P Pridgeon, D M Smith, A E Warner and M J Weston.

● *Tomorrow: Yorkshire.*

Lloyd opts for a less hectic life

Kingston, Jamaica (AP) – Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain, pulled out of the final match of the one-day series against Australia, due to be played at Sabina Park here yesterday. "They're for the young guys now – they're not for me any more".

"They take a lot out of you I'll confine myself to the lnger games, where the pace is less demanding", Lloyd, aged 39, marks his 100th Test match in the final Test of the series against Australia, starting here tomorrow.

He played in only one of the previous three one-day internationals and tore a hamstring muscle, thus missing the second Test at Port of Spain. A knee injury kept him out of the first one-day international and he was in Australia appearing in a court case for libel against a Melbourne newspaper during the third in St Lucia last week.

West Indies hold a 2-1 advantage in the series, having won the first and third matches, Australia, down 2-0 in the Test series, with one match remaining, will be keen to square the one-day tournament.

In Lloyd's absence the vice-captain, Vivian Richards, takes over as captain. The Australians give Greg Matthews, a New South Wales all-rounder, his first match on tour. He has been confined to games against the territories and is the only member of the squad who has yet to play in either a Test or a one-day international.

AUSTRALIA: (from): K J Hughes (captain), S B Smith, W B Phillips, G M Ritchie, A R Border, D W Hookes, G R J Matthews, T G Hogan, G F Lawson, J N Maguire, C G Rackemann and R M Hogg.

WEST INDIES: V A Richards (captain), C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, R B Richardson, A L Logie, P J Dujon, M S Marshall, A E Baptiste, R A Harper, J Garner and M A Holding.



Lloyd: no more batting in one-day matches

Record stand

Campbell Newman (210 not out) and Gordon Summerfield (111 not out) set up a record partnership of 330 in the first round of the Bertie Joel cricket cup competition at Ickenham on Wednesday.

Wellington rely on old guard

Schools Cricket
by George Chesterton

With the Easter holiday ending late, school sides have had to move into their match programme with even more ungency than usual. Happily this has been made easier by the early summer weather.

In the south, Harrow start with a nucleus of seam-bowlers and two batsmen, while Eton will be led by R V Watson, who has four others old colours to call on. Wellington have six left from the 1983 eleven.

Radley face a rebuilding programme, in contrast to Oundel and Uppingham, who return with seven old colours each. For the latter, Garth Wheatley, after 32 years, has handed over as master in charge to P L Bodily. As part of their quarter-centenary celebrations, Uppingham play a two-day match against Shrewsbury, unbeaten last year. Rugby will be led by the all-rounder D Cleverly. Repton one of many schools to be touring Barbados later in the year, have only three old colours.

Match dates and times

Test matches

DATES: v West Indies: First Test (Edgbaston), June 14 to 19; second Test (Lord's), June 28 to July 3; third Test (Headingly), July 12 to 17; fourth Test (Old Trafford), July 26 to 31; fifth Test (The Oval), August 9 to 14. v Sri Lanka (Lord's), August 23 to 28.
SPONSORS: Cornhill Insurance.
HOURS OF PLAY: first four days, 11.0 to 6.0; fifth day, 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0.
PRIZE-MONEY (West Indies series: Winners of a match, £5,000; man of the match, £500; man of the series, £1,000; (Sri Lanka): winner £5,000; man of the match, £500.

One-day international

DATES: May 31 (Old Trafford), June 2 (Trent Bridge), June 4 (Lord's.
SPONSORS: Texaco
HOURS OF PLAY: 10.45 to 7.15 (55 overs a side)
PRIZE-MONEY: Winners of eachmatch, £3,000; man of the match, £350; man of the series (each side), £500.

Tour matches

DATES: May 19 to August 6. Hours of play: first two days, 11.30 to 6.30; third day, 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0 (when Sunday is the second day, the hours my be 12.0 to 7.0).

County championship

HOLDERS: Essex
DATES: April 28 to September 11.
SPONSORS: Britannic Assurance.
HOURS OF PLAY: first two days, 11.0 to 6.30; third day, 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0 (Sundays the hours may be 12.0 to 7.0). A minimum of 117 overs (110 on the third day) must be bowled in a full day's play.
POINTS: Win, 16; tie, 8; win in one-innings match (when play starts with less than eight hours' playing time remaining), 12; side batting last in drawn match with scores level, 8.
BONUS POINTS (available for first 100 overs of each side's first innings and retained whatever the final result): Batting: 150-199 runs, 1pt; 200-249, 2pts 250-299, 3pts; 300 upwards, 4pts. Bowling: 3-4 wickets, 1pt; 5-6, 2pts; 7-8, 3pts; 9-10, 4pts.
PRIZE-MONEY: Champions, £15,000; runners-up £7,500; third, £3,500; fourth, £1,750; winner of each match, £150; each bonus points, £5. County of the month, £750; player of the month, £250; player of the season, £500.

NatWest Trophy

HOLDERS: Somerset
DATES: First round, July 4; second round, July 18; quarter-finals, August 1; semi-finals, August 15; final (Lord's) September 1.
HOURS OF PLAY: 10.30 to 7.10 (60 overs side).
PRIZE-MONEY: Winners, £14,000; runners-up, £7,000; losing semi-finalists, £3,750; losing quarter-finalists, £2,000. Man of the match: £100 (first and second round); £175 (quarter-finals); £250 (semi-finals); £500 (final).

Benson and Hedges Cup

HOLDERS: Middlesex
DATES: Group matches, May 5, 12, 15, 17, 19; quarter-finals, June 6; semi-finals, June 20; final (Lord's), July 21.
HOURS OF PLAY: 11.0 to 7.0 (55 overs a side).
POINTS (group matches only): Win, 2; no result, 1. In the event of a tie, positions are determined by the bowlers' striking rate (balls bowled divided by wickets taken).
PRIZE-MONEY: Winners, £14,000; runners-up, £7,000; losing semi-finalists, £3,750; losing quarter-finalists, £2,000; winners of group matches, £560. Gold award: £75 (group matches); £175 (quarter-finals); £250 (semi-finals); £500 (final.

John Player League

HOLDERS: Yorkshire
DATES: Every Sunday from April 29 to September 9.
HOURS OF PLAY: 2.0 to 6.40 – may be extended to 7.0 (40 overs a side).
POINTS: Win, 4; tie, 2; no result, 2.
PRIZE-MONEY: Winners £14,000; runners-up, £7,000; third, £3,500; fourth, £2,000; winners of each match: £275; most sixes, £400; most four wickets, £400; fastest fifty in the televised match, £250.

SNOOKER

Parrott at his best as Knowles bows out

John Parrott knoked Tony Knowles, the fourth seed, out of the Embassy world professional championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday.

Parrott aged 19, from Liverpool, making his world championship debut, humbled the Bolton hero by beating him 10-7.

It was enough to awaken memories of two years ago when the then unknown Knowles beat the defending champion, Steve Davis, 10-1 on the first round.

Parrott, showed his fine temperament when he refused to wilt after losing the first four frames yesterday as Knowles fought back from 6-3 down overnight to lead 7-6.

A break of 38 gave Parrott, the youngest player in the tournament, the 14th frame 54-3 and a break of 50 the 15th 69-44, before he romped through the 16th at 92-1 to be one frame from causing the second first round shock.

Parrott, ramined totally impassive in the next frame, winning it 93-23 to claim his place in the second round where he meets the Blackburn-based Irishman, Dennis Taylor, on Monday.

Having had to qualify for the tournament Parrott came in at the ridiculously low adds of 25-1 for the title and Coral have now slashed him to 8-1. "It's not my fault I'm the housewives choice," Parrott said, adding: "but it doesn't sound like value for money first time in.

"I've always said that anything that happened to me here was a bonus and we'll just see what happens now."

Knowles swallowed his disappointment to tip Parrott for a semi-final place saying: "He's a terrific player but he'll have to produce something extra to win the title.

"He didn't play that well against me. I gave him yesterday's play but he won today's session fair and square.

Ray Reardon, six times former world champion, took a 5-3 lead over the South African qualifier, Silvino Francisco, in their best of 25 frames second round match which concludes tomorrow afternoon.

FIRST ROUND: J Parrott bt T Knowles 10-7.
SECOND ROUND: R Reardon leads S Fransisco (S.A.) 5-3.
WEDNESDAY: First round: W Thorne bt J Virgo 10-9.



Parrott: pondering a stroke yesterday

GOLF

Injury and rivals are behind Clark

From Mitchell Platts, Madrid

Howard Clark moved into a two stroke lead in the £80,000 Madrid Open, sponsored by Cepsa, with a first round of 66, six under par, on the Puerta de Hierro course here yesterday.

For Clark, whose nearest rivals are the former English youtl international Mark Johnson, th Spaniard Jose Cañizares and the Argentinian, Vicente Fernandez, it could not have come at a kinder time. The Yorkshireman's activities this winter have been restricted to three pro-am events because of an injury at the base of his spine.

"I had hoped to play several events in the Far East and Africa." Clark said. "But the injury, which first flared up almost a year ago, became worse over Christmas and I was advised to rest and to simply do stretching exercises." He emerged as one of the most powerful players on the European tour when he won two tournaments, including the Madrid Open, in 1978. Since then, however, he has failed to win again.

Out in 34, which included three birdies, Clark forged ahead with four birdies in his last seven holes. He played the twelfth well, hitting a nine iron to three feet, but he owed his three birdies in succession from the fifteenth to a magic toucir with his putter as he holed from distances that ranged from 12 feet to 25 feet.

If Johnson had not missed from inside four feet at the second he would have birdied each of the first three holes on a gloriously sunny day. In the end he moved into contention for the first prize of £13,333 with two birdies and an eagle at the fifteenth, where he hit the five iron to eight feet, in an inward half of 33.

Cañizares, who has on three occasions finished runner-up in this event, emphasized that he has fully recovered from an operation for a detached retina by winning the Kenya Open last month. With the help of six birdies he took a step towards winning the course where he has played since a boy. Whereas the longest putt Cañizares holed was one of 20 feet, Fernandez managed to nurse in long putts for two of his birdies. He also made an eagle at the downhill thirteenth (309 yards) where he drove onto the green.

Ballesteros made several uncharacteristic errors and when he stood on the thirteenth tee at two over par there seemed little chance of any magic from him on this occasion. Nothing could have been further from the truth. He managed a birdie at that hole and then another at the long fifteenth when he produced a stroke of pure genius. His drive left him behind a line of trees 195 yards from the green. Ballesteros elected to start the ball out 50 yards to the left and move it back. He played the shot to perfection and with another birdie at the eighteenth he finished with a 71 and in touch with Clark.

FIRST ROUND LEADERS (GB unless stated): 66: H Clark; 68: V Fernandez (Arg), M Johnson, J Canizares (Sp); 69: G Brand (Sp), H Henning (SA), P Hoad, D Frost (SA), P Walton; 70: M Bembridge, N Job, M Martin (Sp), J Rivero (Sp), M Manelli (It), M Miller, J Morgan, M Poxon.

YACHTING

Halfway report is mixed

From John Nicholls
Hyères

There were mixed reactions among the 51 British competitors, as the international regatta for Olympic classes reached the halfway stage yesterday. Members of the squad were well placed in three of the seven classes, but beginning to lose ground in the others. Mike McIntyre (Finn) and Chris Law (Soling) are now leading on total points, with Mike Holmes (470) placed equal third.

The weather could be blamed for some of the poor results, not only by the British sailors but by those from all over the world who fell foul of light, variable breezes. The starting time on all courses was delayed by several hours as the breezes swung around the bay.

McIntyre finished twelfth in his race, but most of those ahead of him were normally back-markers, who had been favoured by a wind shift on the first leg. Law merely sailed with his newly-recovered determination, and steadily improved from eighth at the first mark to fourth at the finish. Holmes was always among the leaders in his race, and was also placed fourth. American helsmen filled the first three places in the Flying Dutchman class.

RESULTS: Soling: 1, T Jungblut (WG). British placings: 4, C Law; 14, C Simonds; 28, G Bailey. Tornado: 1, V Potapov (USSR). British: 19, I Gray; 27, D King; 32, J Downey. Flying Dutchman: 1, S Young (US). British: 17, P Blake; 20, C Apthorp; 34, J Richards. 470: 1, F McLaughlin (Can). British: 4, M Holmes; 8, D Jarrett; 23, L Smith. Finn: 1, O Khopersku (USSR). British: 10, A Hitchcock; 12, M McIntyre; 21, R Bridge. Wind glider: 1, H Nystrom (Nor). British: 22, N Tillett; 36, D Perks; 57, P Coutts.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Casey pays dearly for offences

By Keith Macklin

Two moments of impetuosity in the Humberside derby on Good Friday yesterday cost Len Casey, the Hull Kingston Rovers captain, his place on the Australasian tour. Casey was sent off for punching an opponent, and as he walked off the field, he pushed a touch judge, an incident seen on television.

Casey was already awaiting judgement on a further sending-off against Wakefield Trinity, and the disciplinary committee meeting in Leeds suspended him for eight matches for the two sending-off offences, and six months for pushing the touch judge, the sentences to run consecutively. This wipes out any possible involvement for Casey in the tour, which begins next month and ends three months later.

A much happier man yesterday was Stephens, the Wigan scrum half. The committee ruled that his sending-off, against Castleford, was sufficient punishment, and he received no suspension. He is therefore able to take his place in the *Wigan team to play Widnes in the* Challenge Cup final at Wembley on May 5. The young reserve player, Wane, who was in the Wigan Wembley squad, now misses the final, because he received two-match suspension

SUSPENSIONS: R Wileman (Doncaster), 16 games; A Rathbone (Bradford Northern), A Timson (Castleford), J McCabe (Huyton), E Prescott (Salford), six games each; M Swann (Wakefield Trinity), C Deakin (Rochdale Hornets), G Catang (Dewsbury), N Fraser (Whitehaven), A Kirssey (Fulham), four games each; R Eccles (Warrington), G Knight (Huddersfield), three games each; D Armitage, J Birts, I Hobson (all Carlisle), N Turley (Blackpool Borough), S Fenwick (Cardiff), J Carroll (Halifax), S Wayne (Wigan), D Major (Salford), R Sowden (Leeds), two games each; G Price (York), P Fletcher (Bramley), A McCurrie (Oldham), one game each.

HOCKEY

Crucial test for Britain

By Joyce Whitehead

The Great Britain women's squad fly to Berlin today to take part in the 75th anniversary celebrations of the West German Hockey Federation. There will be four international tournaments there. Women's teams from West Germany, Netherlands, The United States and Great Britain and Men's team's from West Germany, Netherlands Belgium and England will play on the Ernst-Reuter sportsfield.

This is an important weekend for the British team and their future standing in the Federation Internationale de Hockey, of which they are now members, may depend on the results. Great Britain have been denied a place in the Olympic Games because they had no acceptable record.

The three home countries concentrated first on the World Cup tournament in Malaysia last April where teams from England, Scotland and Wales played as three separate units. When that was over and they joined forces as Great Britain two international tournaments had been arranged in order to obtain the necessary records but one by one their opponents withdrew and Britain were out in the cold.

Great Britain are setting out to play three of the eight contries who have qualified for the Olympics – West Germany, Netherlands and the United States. For the first time Britain will be without Valerie Robinson, Margart Souyave, Linda Carr (England) and Shela Morrow (Wales) but they have some new blood and a nucleus of talented players.

Great Britain play the Netherlands tomorrow at 4.30 pm (BST).

GREAT BRITAIN (from): M Eckersall, (England, Capt); W Banks (Wales); K Brown (England); V Dixon (England); K Gordon (England); S Henderson (Scotland); R Hine (England); N Kerr (Scotland); V McBride (N Ireland); M McLeod (Scotland); M Medlow (Wales); M Pugh (Wales); J Redpath (N Ireland); J Stewart (Scotland); J Swinnerton (England); R Sykes (England).

SQUASH RACKETS

Briars restores prestige in dramatic game

By Colin McQuillan

The Diners Club national championships should now rank as the largest individual racket sports tournament in the world. More than 3,000 entrants in eight categorics took part in knockout competition throughout the season to reach the finals at Cannons Club, London on Wednesday.

The main event was a replay of the British closed final between Phil Kenyon and Gawain Briars to become the competitive high point of the domestic squash season. The official national title went to Kenyon at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield. The Diners Trophy went to Briars at Cannons, however.

In the Women's Trophy final, Alison Cumings, of Surrey, also reestablished her national credentials, having been deposed by Lisa Opie as British closed champion. She roundly defeated Angela Smith, of Staffordshire in straight games.

IN BRIEF

Ovett prepares for Paris in the spring

ATHLETICS: Steve Ovett, the world record holder for 1,500 metres, is to compete in a street mile in Paris tomorrow, Raymond Lorre, the race organizer, said yesterday. Other entries for the event on the Avenue Foch, near the Arc de Triomphe, include Sydney Maree of the United States and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany.

CYCLING: Britain's six-man team for this year's Milk Race, announced yesterday, includes Bill Nickson and Bob Downs, who were in the winning British team of 1976. Others named are Malcolm Elliott and Tony Doyle, first and second in the recent Sealink International, Steve Jones, and Sean Yates. The race starts in Brighton on May 27 and finishes in Blackpool on June 9.

TENNIS: Stuart Bale reached the semi-finals of the hard court tournament sponsored by British Home Stores at Hampstead yesterday with a laboured 6-4, 5-7, 7-5 victory against the South African junior champion, Marius Masencamp.

GOLF: Tetsuo Sakata, a Japense amateur, scored a four-under-par 66 to take a two-stroke lead in the first round of an international tournament, at Nagoya, Japan yesterday. Jack Nicklaus, playing in Japan for the first time in eight years, ended the day three over par in joint 36th place.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 9, Chicago White Sox 2; California Angels 5, *Milwaukee Brewers 1; Boston Red Sox 2,* Seattle Mariners 1; Toronto Blue Jays 11, Oakland Athletics 0; Kansas City Royals 3, Baltimore Orioles 2; Minnesota Twins 8, New York Yankees 6; Detroit Tigers 9, Texas Rangers 4.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 2, Montreal Expos 1; St Louis Cardinals 7, Chicago Cubs 5; Philadelphia Phillies 8, Pittsburgh Pirates 7; Cincinnato Reds 4, Atlanta Braves 3; San Diego Padres 3, San Francisco Giants 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Houston Astros 2.

GOLF

NIGOYA: Chunichi Crowns Tournament first round (Japanese unless stated): 66: T Sakata. 69: S Simpson (US), Lu Liang-Huan (Taiwan), Hsu Sheng-San (Taiwan), Mutsuld Takahashi, Takuo Tereshima. 69: Noboru Fujike, Isao Aoki.

BOXING

ATLANTIC CITY: United States Boxing Association middleweight championship: Alex Romos bt Curtis Parker, pts.

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN: Eighth stage: 1, R de Vlaeminck (Bel) 6hr 42min 00sec; 2, G van Calster (Bel), 6:42.06; 3, N Dejonckheere (Bel), same time. British placing: 109, D Akam, 6:43.00. Ninth stage: 1, O Malnl (It) 3hr 43min 32sec; 2, A de las Heras, same time; 3, P Cabestany, 3:48.00. Overall: 1, P Delgado, 49hr 57min 34sec; 2, P Delgado, 49hr 57min 34sec; 2, E Corredor (Col), 49:57.37; 3, E Carltoux (Fr), 49:57.45.
PUGLIA OPEN RACE, Italy: First stage: 1, G Mantovani (It), 5hr 14min 22sec; 2, C Torelli (It), same time; 3, S Contini (It), same time. Second stage: 1, Mantovani; 2, Torelli.

FOOTBALL

SOUTH-EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Chelsea 8, Gillingham 1.
SINGAPORE: Olympic qualify: Qatar 2, Japan 1 (Qatar qualify for Olympics); Iraq 2, Malaysia 0.
POLISH LEAGUE: Lks Lodz 0, Slask Wroclaw 1; Ruch Chorzow 2, Wisla Krakow 0; GKS Katowice 1, Pogon Szczecin 2; Lech Poznan 1, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Cracovia Krakow 0, Baltyk Gdynia 2; Gornik Walbrzych 1, Widzew Lodz 4; Gornik Zabrze 4, Szombierki Bytom 0; Legia Warsaw 1, Motor Lublin 0.

TENNIS

HAMPSTEAD: Cumberland Club Hardcourt Tournament: Women's Singles, third round: S Whiteman bt D Parnell, 6-4, 6-4; A Grunfeld bt L Gracie, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; L Jones bt H de Giorgio, 6-2, 6-3. Quarter-finals: S Reeves bt S Gomer, 6-4, 6-1; C Drury bt L Geeves, 6-4, 6-4; B Borneo bt Whiteman, 6-4, 6-1; Jones bt Grunfeld, 7-6, 6-0.
MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finals: S Bale bt M Masencamp, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5; N Fulwood bt J Smith, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; S Kruger bt R Drysdale, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1; C Bradnam bt R Lewis, 6-4, 6-4.
AIX-EN-PROVENCE: Grand Prix Tournament, second round: J-L Clerc (Arg) bt S Simonson (Swe), 6-3, 6-2; P McNamee (Aus) bt W Masur (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; P Cash (Aus) bt C Panatta (It) 6-3, 0-6, 6-4; J Aguilar (Sp) bt G Forget (Fr), 7-6, 6-0.

VOLLEYBALL

KUWAIT: International club tournament: SV Schweig bt Murray International Metals, 13-15, 15-10, 15-5, 15-17, 15-10; Starlet Startit bt MIM, 15-8, 15-8, 15-3; Kuwait Airways bt MIM, 13-15, 15-13, 15-9, 15-6. Final: Startit bt Kuwait, 15-1, 8-15, 5-15, 15-8, 15-11.

BASKETBALL

OSLO: European men's championship qualifying tournament: Norway 108, Scotland 74; Denmark 87, Portugal 80.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Play-off (best of five series): Detroit Pistons 119, New York Knicks 112 (scores level at 2-2).

BASKETBALL: Bolton and John Carr Doncaster, the bottom two clubs in the first division last season, will not be relegated, because the English Basket Ball Association have decided to expand the division from 13 to 14 clubs. The first division now includes the newly amalgamated club, to be known as Hemel and Watford. Wothing (formerly Brighton) and Telford who as Team Sandwell, finished as second division champions.

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham, Bolton, Bracknell, Crystal Palace, Doncaster, Hemel and Watford, Kingston, Leicester, Liverpool and Warrington, Manchester, Solent, Sunderland, Telford and Worthing.

FOOTBALL: LIVERPOOL ARE UNCONCERNED OVER PLAYING ROMA IN ROME

Referee's performance is more significant than home advantage

By David Miller

What I believe is largely a quite misrepresented factor, the advantage of playing on a home ground, can be triumphantly exposed by Liverpool when they meet Roma in the European Cup Final on the Italian champions' own ground, the Rome Olympic Stadium, on May 30.

Such a victory, against opponents including such international players as Falcao and Cerezo, of Brazil, and Conti, of Italy, would establish Liverpool as the most successful European club of all time after Real Madrid: they would have four victories in the major trophy compared to Real's six and the three each of Ajax and Bayern, not to mention two UEFA victories.

In terms of longevity, they have by their performances, unbroken over 20 seasons, exceeded even Real, though without ever equalling the aura gained by Di Stefano and Puskas; or even, should one say, by the less successful Manchester United of Charlton, Law, Best and Crerand.

To continue at a tangent for the moment, Liverpool's continuing achievements are indeliby linked to Rush's emergence as the most lethal close-range British forward since Greaves, Law and Best, and in an era even more dominated by intimidating defenders. He is, I would say, at least as good as Rossi, and approaching the class of Gerd Muller, and must be considerably more valuable than Bryan Robson.

It is widely claimed that being obliged by UEFA to play Roma by the banks of the Tiber, trying to storm Horatius on his own bridge, is an unacceptable piece of administrative bumbling and inequality. This was roundly denied, amid the players' chiming of champagne glasses and singing, by both Joe Fagan and general secretary Peter Robinson on the way home from Bucharest. Nor was their opinion one of momentary euphoria after Dynamo's cynical tactics had been utterly repudiated.

Fagan: Going for treble

"It doesn't mean a thing, we take everything in our stride as it comes along, and always have done," Fagan said. The phlegmatic, yet quietly elated, second lieutenant from the Anfield boot-room who has spendidly maintained the red ribbon in the daunting footsteps of Bill Shankly and Bob Paisley may achieve in his first year a rare treble of trophies.

Robinson gave that bland smile, which has for long concealed a wealth of administrative efficiency at Britain's best-run club, and said that there would be no protest to UEFA: "It's not our style!" He added, with a twinkle, that they might just possibly mention it *afterwards*. If only all our clubs behaved as well.

The truth, of course, is that if a team are good enough, with experience and temperament to match, they will win anywhere, irrespective of so-called ground advantage, as Brazil did against Sweden in the 1958 World Cup final. What is infinitely more significant, on May 30 and in all such instances, is the performance of the referee. If in Rome he is at least as efficient as Pauli, of West Germany, in Bucharest and, it is hoped, even better, then Liverpool will be at no disadvantage the moment the first whistle blows. Football teams are immune to crowd emotion in major matches in large stadia with good pitches set back from the crowd, specially when they have, as Liverpool will, some 20,000 of their own supporters on the terraces. It is on small, difficult and unfamiliar pitches that Yeovil and Colchester will beat Sunderland and Leeds. The reason for the home advantage in league and cup football is predominantly the product of the inferiority, psychologically, of the visiting team, and to some extent the often unwitting bias of the referee under crowd pressure.

The relative success of Spain, Argentina, Mexico and Chile in home World Cup competitions can certainly be explained as much by refereeing decisions as by ground advantage, and not even the referees could ultimately save Spain's moderate team in 1982. Argentina won in 1978, not just because referee's decisions helped them against France and Hungary, and in the final the Netherlands not only squandered chances but were shamefully treated by the Italian referee Gonella's leniency to Argentina's repeatedly tactical handling.

West Germany won in 1974 not because they were playing at the Munich Olympic Stadium – they were nearly eliminated in the first round – but because the Netherlands, one up thanks to an impartial referee's second-minute penalty, tried to make fun of the Germans, lost impetus and frittered winning *openings*.

England won in 1966 less because they played at Wembley than because a Russian linesman awarded a goal which has been proved to have bounced from the bar in front of the line. Scotland repeatedly claim what they might do if the World Cup were played at Hampden, but England have regularly won there whenever they had the better team, just as Scotland have done at Wembley.

Tottenham Hotspur and Ajax in their prime could win anywhere. Liverpool themselves have now won three European ties this season away from home (in Bilbao, Lisbon and Bucharest) and have as much, or perhaps more, chance of doing so in a knockout final as a two-leg tie.

Roma will have every reason to be cautious. Yet, as I have suggested, the appointment of the referee will be vital.

Arrivederci United: Rossi puts the Juventus winner past Bailey

Atkinson finds hope in defeat

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The British heart still pumps but its beat is growing fainter. As in 1966, six domestic clubs walked into th European semi-finals carrying the traditional home grown qualities of spirit and determination. Then one lone representative went on the reach their intended destination. Now there are two survivers, Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur.

The patriotic flag was waved, and rightly, a fortnight ago but, as had seemed likely when the draws were made, the skills and technique that lie in foreign fields proved to be the stronger on two legs. So it was in Turin where Manchester United became the victims of Juventus in the Cup Winners' Cup by 3-2 on aggregate.

To expect to conquer the talented Italians, who are poised to collect their eighth League title in the last 13 years, United had not only to be at full strength but also to play to their full potential. Instead they were depleted at Old Trafford and weakened in the Stadio Comunale.

The absence of Robson was crucial, particularly two weeks ago when Wilkins and Muhren were missing as well. Yet so heriocally did United's reserves respond to the occasion that Juventus were fortunate to leave Manchester with a draw and to avoid the strain of extra time on Wednesday night.

Ron Atkinson was so convinced that United would hold out that he instructed Macari, one of his five penalty experts, to warm up. In spite of the ensuing disappointment, he was encouraged by the attitude of his side and particularly by the performances of two of his inexperienced youngsters.

In Hughes, he has a potential gem of a striker. Kicked mercilessly from behind by Gentile, who was belatedly booked, he showed enough speed and enterprise to escape the most unwelcome marker in the world. In McGrath, he has a defender of powerful versatility. Still at the dawn of their respective careers, both players learnt harsh but valuable lessons during their exhaustive evening's work.

But for Bailey, the margin of defeat might have been significantly wider. Even though Atkinson claimed suprisingly that Barcelona, United's opponents in the quarter final, were collectively superior to Juventus, he conceded that Platini, whose performance touched perfection itself and Boniek and Rossi, who between them scored all three of their goals, are all "world class" individuals.

As one of Atkinson's immediate aims slipped away, he turned towards the other, the main priority this season, the championship. He was already looking forward to tomorrow's home fixture against West Ham United "because they always allow you to play." Yet he still flinched at the memory of that last cruel and fateful moment in Turin.

As Rossi closed in on Bailey, the electric clock stood almost at 90 minutes. "I just prayed that the ball might burst," Atkinson said, "or that Rossi might be struck down with a mild coronary." But it was United's heart, along with four of *their fellow Britons' that were to be* broken.

● Brussels (Reuter) – Several dozen Belgians and Englishmen were arrested before and during Nottingham Forest's UEFA Cup semi-final second leg match against Anderlecht here. Police said they had to intervene several times at the stadium to separate groups of rival, scuffling supporters. But no serious incidents were reported and a large police force kept order in the city centre later untilthe main contingent of English supporters left for the ferry home.

Tottenham appeal for League help

By Gerald Sinstadt

Tottenham Hotspur appealed yesterday to the Football League for assistance in their pursuit of the UEFA Cup. Wednesday night's victory over Hajduk Split qualified them for the final, against Anderlecht of Belgium, to be decided over two legs. However, there is a full league programme on Bank Holiday Monday, May 7, which takes Tottenham to Southampton, two days before the first leg in Brussels.

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, said: "Southampton want points badly because they are in a great position to get into the EUFA Cup next season. The League are bending over backwards to try to help us. We should know something soon."

The position is complicated by Southampton, with six games left, having no obvious room for manoeuvre. The clubs had earlier agreed, at Tottenham's request, to move the match to May 1. That was vetoed by the League, because England play Wales the following day, with three Southampton and two Tottenham players in the England squad.

A Tottenham proposal of May 6 or 13 was rejected by Southampton who do not, on principle, play at The Dell on a Sunday. In any case, Southampton go to Stoke on May 5 and have rearranged games on May 14 (v West Bromwich Albion) and on May 17 (v Notts County).

The view from the south coast last night was that the Tottenham fixture, for which tickets have already been sold, would take place as scheduled. There is no lack of goodwill from Southampton. Nevertheless, after Wednesday's resolute peformance against Hajduk, it is disappointing that an overcrowded domestic programme should mar Tottenham's attempt to provide a winning European finale to Burkinshaw's career at White Hart Lane.

Sticky welcome

Porto, Portugal, April 26 – Thousands of jubilant supporters who had turned out to greet the victorious Porto team, who qualified for the European Cup Winners' Cup final by beating Aberdeen on Wednesday night, caused the plane carrying the side to be diverted to Lisbon yesterday.

After the supporters had invaded the airport runway here, the captain refused to land for security reasons and the plane went on to Lisbon.

Wales summon Charles in from the cold

Jeremy Charles, unable to reclaim his first team place with Queen's Park Rangers, has been called up by Wales for next week's British Championship game against England at Wrexham.

Charles returns to the squad after the withdrawal of Kenny Jackett of Watford, because of a thigh strain.

● Coventry City's forward Withey went into hospital yesterday after breaking his nose in a reserve game. Allardyce, Platnauer and Bennett are all being treated for injuries.

● Aston Villa's 19-year-old forward Paul Rideout will miss the rest of the season because of a thigh injury.

● Graeme Souness, the Liverpool captain, has been banned for one game by the FA after reaching 21 disciplinary points. He misses tomorrow's home match

● Ipswich Town's full back, George Burley, will miss the rest of the season with a knee injury. He is joined by Kevin O'Callaghan, who may have an operation on his achilles tendon.

● Barry Murphy, Leeds United's first team coach, was dismissed yesterday after three and a half years at the second division club. Eddie Gray, the player-manager, said it was felt there were too many on the coaching staff.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-finals, second leg: AS Roma 3, Dundee United 0 (Roma win 3-2 on agg): Dinamo Bucharest 1, Liverpool 2 (Liverpool win 3-1 on agg).
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Semi-finals, second leg: Aberdeen 0, Porto 1 (Porto win 2-0 on agg): Juventus 2, Manchester United 1 (Juventus win 3-2 on agg).
UEFA CUP: Semi-finals, second leg: Anderlecht 3, Nottingham Forest 0 (Anderlecht win 3-2 on agg): Tottenham Hotspur 1, Hajduk Split 0 (agg: 2-2) Tottenham win on away goals rule).
SECOND DIVISION: Middlesbrough 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
THIRD DIVISION: Bradford City 1, Newport County 0.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 2, Bangor City 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Horwich 1, Marine 0; Gainsborough 1, Witton 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa 0, Newcastle 0; Bolton 3, West Bromwich Albion 1; Derby 1, Leeds 2; Nottingham Forest v Burnley postponed. Second division: Huddersfield 4, Coventry 2; Oldham 1, Grimsby 0; Port Vale 2, Wigan 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 3, Southampton 0; Millwall 1, Bristol R 2; Oxford United 2, Ipswich 1; Swansea 2, Leicester 2.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Brentford 4, Cambridge United 0. Cup: Portsmouth 2, Bournemouth 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich Hamlet 1, Hitchin 2. First division: Epsom and Ewell 3, Chesham 1; Windsor and Eton 2, Hertford 1. Second division: Molesey 1, St Albans 2.
BEDFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: FC (Luton) 3, Stotfold 2.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Fareham 4, Chelmsford 1. Southern division: Cambridge City 2, Dunstable 2; Chatham 1, Basingstoke 0; RS Southampton 3, Poole 3; Waterlooville 0, Andover 1.
UEFA U-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final, first leg: Yugoslavia 0, Spain 1.
OLYMPIC QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT: European Group A: Soviet Union 0, Hungary 1; Greece 1, Bulgaria 3.
FRENCH LEAGUE: Paris St Germain 2, Strasbourg 0. Cup: semi-final, first leg: Nantes 2, Metz 1; Monaco 4, Toulon 1.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCH: Nottingham 45, Llanelli 3.
TOUR MATCHES: Ayr District XV 14, Lansbury 42; Saintes 13, Lansbury 10.
CHESHIRE CUP: Final: Sale 40, Birkenhead Park 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Fulham 23, Widnes 13.
SECOND DIVISION: York 11, Barrow 27.

Alliance title is within Maidstone's grasp

By Paul Newman

The race for the Alliance Premier League championship looks unlikely to be resolved before the final Saturday of the season in eight days' time. Maidstone United, however, are clear favourites to win the title and go forward for the second season in succession as candidates for election to the Canon League.

Maidstones only serious tenders are Nuneaton Borough. Both clubs have three matches to play and Maidstone are three points in front, with a slightly better goal difference. Tomorrow Maidstone are at home to Weymouth and Nuneaton entertain Enfield and the following Saturday Telford United visit Maidstone while Nuneaton travel to Runcorn.

The most important Alliance match of the season, however, will be on Monday, when Maidstone visit Nuneaton. If both clubs win their other games, Nuneaton will have to beat Maidstone to finish on the same points total; should they do so by a large enough margin they could win the championship on goal difference.

Maidstone's position could encourage them to adopt defensive tactics for their remaining games, but Bill Williams, their manager, will not hear of it. "It could be fatal for us to change our style," he said yesterday. "We go out attempting to win every game and that won't change. There are several possible permutations from the last three games by one thing is certain: we have our fate in our own hands."

● Blyth Spartans need only a point from their last match, away to Gretna tomorrow, to win the Northern League championship for the fifth season in succession. Gretna, incidentally, have new joint managers, Willie Gill and Ron Thompson, who replace Gordon Park. One manager staying is Tony Lee, who has changed his decision to resign from Whitby Town at the end of the season, but Bobby Elwell, coach of Whitley Bay, has left the club after a disagreement with Jim Pearson, the player-manager.

● Barrow, who have already won the Northern Premier League championship, can equal the league's record of 100 points set last season by Gateshead if they win their last three matches. If they stay unbeaten in all three games, they will equal Wigan Athletic's 13-year-old league record of suffering only two defeats in a season.

At the other end of the table, Mossley have suffered a dramatic reversal in their fortunes: after finishing in the top two for each of the last five years, this season they have finished bottom.

● Billy Smith, the manager of Corinthian-Casuals, is to leave at the end of the season. Smith, his assistant, Ron King, and coach Carlo Nastri are to take over at another Isthmian League club, Carshalton Athletic. Smith had been Casuals' most successful manager for many years and earlier this season had taken them to the first round of the FA Cup, in which they lost to Bristol City in a replay.

"I've had three very happy seasons with the club," he said. "But being unable to sign contract players has made things very difficult, especially this season.

RACING: AUDI GRAND PRIX DE CHASSE AT SANDOWN PARK



Neorion, who ran in last year's Derby and St Leger, sets his sights lower for today's Laing and Cruickshank Sandown Cup

Aberfield well handicapped to give repeat performance

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Aberfield has an undeniably good chance of winning the Laing and Cruickshank Sandown Cup, which is the most valuable race at Sandown Park today when the entire programme has been sponsored to the tune of £31,000 in order to help raise money for Leukaemia research.

The seven-year-old will be ridden by Gay Kelleway as she was at Newmarket eight days ago when they ran away with a race confined to apprentices. Judged on that performance, Aberfield should beat Free Press and Grand Unit again. Grand Unit won the Bessborough Stakes at Royal Ascot in June but Aberfield, runner-up then, meets him on 21lb better terms for three lengths.

In the circumstances Aberfield looks certain to start at very short odds and the recent Newbury winner Shmaireekh (nap) looks better value in the Stackallan Stud Stakes where he will be opposed by Rixie and Trendy Gent who have also struck winning chords this spring.

There was a lot to like about the way that Shmaireekh strode away with his Newbury race in spite of the fact that he was badly drawn. Trendy Gent scrambled home at Leicester and although Rixie won nicely at Nottingham, I believe Shmaireekh's performance at Newbury suggested that even better things were to come.

Brian Beel's preview of the Audi Grand Prix de Chasse and the Thirsk and Hexham programmes are on page 24.

Some well-bred fillies have been declared for the Childwick Bury Maiden Stakes, notably Nonesuch Bay whose only race as a two-year-old augured well when she was beaten just three-quarters of a length by the experienced Nepula in the Hoover Mile at Ascot. Were it not for the fact that ther stable has been bery in and out of form this spring, I would regard her as a certain winner of a race of this nature.

As things stand, though, Spinelle, Adduce, Brown's Cay, Dusty Letter and Motion Picture could make life difficult for my selection. Spinelle finished fourth behind Mahogany in the Stable Stud Farm Stakes at Newbury last September and forfeited her chance at Leicester recently when she started slowly and lost a dozen lengths.

In addition to sponsoring the Audi Grand Prix de Chasse, for which Elmboy is my selection, VAG (United Kingdom) Limited, have given all the prize money for the Audi Sport Handicap Stakes, run on the flat, over a mile ans six furlongs. Nestor should be hard to beat after that brave run against Cut a Dash at Newbury

York next stop for Ashley Rocket

Ashley Rocket earned a run in the Norwest Holst Trophy at the York May meeting when storming home by three lengths at Pontefract yesterday. Tony Ives came with a well-timed challenge on the three-year-old in the Buttercross Handicap and the son of Roan Rocket won easily, from Holt Row. "He picks up a 7lb penalty for this success and will not run again before York". Willie Musson, the Newmarket trainer, said.

Fair ariner gave Richard Fahey, aged 18, his first English success with a four-length victory from Gainville Lad in the Corn Market Selling Handicap. "That is my first winner since I came over to ride for Pat Rohan's stable from Julian Lloyd, who used to train at The Curragh", Richard said.

Chris Liveras, a *Harlepool gateau* maker, had a bonus for his 150 workers when his horse, Mrs Chris, took the opening Ropergate Maiden Auction Stakes by threequarters of a length from Sandy Reef. "I told them to back my horse and they have all had their 10p's on," Liveras said. "That is my first winning racehorse on the Flat and I won £8,000 on him today." Mrs Chris is trained at Richmond by Mick Naughton.

Incisive made all the running to land the Pontefract Maiden Mile Championship Qualifier by half a length from Well Rigged. The winner started 4-1 joint-favourite with Storm Ruler, who could finish only eighth. Ernie Weymes trains Incisive for Lady Howard de Walden who has eight horses in training with him – Incisive being home-bred by the owner.

Timsah, bred to be a sprinter, won easily over a mile and a half from Taffy Jones and Alfie Dickins in the Barbican Handicap.

● The start of the Pontefract meeting was delayed when the course ambulance was held up in traffic. Without full medical facilities, racing could not go ahead.

● Prize money grants by the Horserace Betting Levy Board are to be cut in 1985 to £10,393,000 – a reduction of £250,000 on this year. The board's capital works allocation has been frozen at £750,000 and the allocation to veterinary research frozen at £742,000.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Ever Ready Stakes Epsom: Guard, Bare Minimum. Jockey Club Stakes Newmarket: Jabal Tarib. All engagements (Dead): Pedibus.

TOMORROW'S ADVANCE GOING: Leicester good to firm. Ripon: firm.

SANDOWN PARK (ITV)

[Televised: (C4) 2.0, 2.30, 3.5, 3.35]

GOING: Good to firm

Draw advantage: 5f low, 7f over high numbers

Tote: Double 3.5, 4.30. Treble 2.30, 3.35, 5.0

2.0 HARRY LEWIS MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,515: 5f) (8 runners)

101		DANCE BY NIGHT (H H Kais Al-Said) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	4
102	02	GWIFFINA (Lady Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 8-11	G Baxter	3
103		HOT GIRL (Lord Leverhulme) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	5
104		LOUISE BISHOP (T Thorn) J Bridger 8-11	T Williams 7	8
105		MILVA (Mrs D Hammerson) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone 3	7
107	2	MY ANNIVERSARY (A Anthony) R J Williams 8-11	S Cauthen	2
110		SHIPWAYS (Midland Marts Ltd) M McCourt 8-11	R Wernham	6
111		SINGLE LOVE (Dr C Labrecciosa) B Hanbury 8-11	L Piggott	1

1983: Abandoned - course waterlogged.

7-4 Gwiffina, 11-4 My Anniversary, 9-2 Dance By Night, 6 Milva, 8 Single Love, 10 Hot Girl, 16 others.

2.30 AUDI SPORT HANDICAP (£4,129: 1m 6f) (10)

201	3230-03	SAY PRIMULA (Kavli) J W Watts 5-9-10	W Carson	9
203	2032-02	NESTOR (P Hamlyn) G Lewis 4-8-13	P Waldron	3
204	0200-00	DANCING ADMIRAL (D) (W Gredley) C Brittain 4-8-7	C Asmussen	10
206	24120-1	AMERICK (Mrs M Watson-Smyth) G Harwood 4-8-7 (4 ex)	A Clark	6
207	0000-01	FORTUNE'S GUEST (B) (V Advani) R Simpson 4-8-7 (4 ex)	J Reid	8
208	33000-0	MORGANS CHOICE (C) (C J Hill) C J Hill 7-8-4	L Piggott	7
209	1	KINGSWICK (G Greenwood) M Naughton 4-8-3	S Cauthen	2
213	21400-0	MADAM FLUTTERBYE (G Tuck) N Vigors 4-7-11	S Dawson 5	1
214	801-	SYMBOLIC (C Bridge) G Harwood 4-7-11	P John 7	4
216	03230-4	STRATFORD PLACE (C Wright) D Laing 4-7-7	T Williams 7	5

5-2 Kingswick, 3 Fortune's Guest, 9-2 Nestor, 6 Americk, 8 Morgan's Choice, 10 Dancing Admiral, 12 Say Primula, 20 others.

FORM: SAY PRIMULA. (9-10) 3½l 3rd to Prince Of Peace (8-12) at Newmarket (1m 6f, £4,259, good to firm, Apr 17), with MADAM FLUTTERBYE. (7-13) out of first nine. NESTOR. (8-7) beaten a neck by Cut A Dash (7-12) at Newbury (2m, £4,214, good, Apr 13), with MORGAN'S CHOICE. (8-12) 7l away 6th. DANCING ADMIRAL. (8-10) out of first eight in race won by Moon Jester (8-2) at Kempton (1m 4f, £4,188, good to soft, Apr 6). AMERICK. (10-0) beat Tivian (9-13) a short head at Folkestone (1m 4f, £1,190, good to firm, Apr 16). FORTUNE'S GUEST. (8-3) beat Forward (10-0) ¾l at Kempton (2m, £4,666, firm, Apr 21). SYMBOLIC. (8-0) easy 6l winner from Hazel Bush (8-2) of Chepstow app event (1m 4f, £1,084, good, Oct 24). STRATFORD PLACE. (8-3) beaten under 1l when 4th to Some Lute (8-10) in Brighton app event (1m 2f, £1,364, good to firm, Apr 12).
Selection: SAY PRIMULA.

Sandown selections

By Mandarin

2.0: My Anniversary. 2.30: Nestor. 3.5: Elmboy. 3.35: Aberfield. 4.30: Nonesuch Bay. 5.0: SHMAIREEKH (nap). 5.30: Bernard Sunley.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0: My Anniversary. 2.30: Dancing Admiral. 3.35: Aberfield. 4.30: Motion Picture. 5.0: Trendy Gent. 5.30 Bold Bob.

By Michael Seely

2.30: Fortune's Guest. 3.35: ABERFIELD (nap).

3.5 AUDI GRAND PRIX DE CHASSE FINAL HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £3,986: 3m 118yd) (15)

301	11	ELMBOY (W Mawle) W Mawle 8-12-7	A Hill
303	030/up-	BROWN LOAF (W Ransom) W Ransom 11-12-0	P Greenall
304	f0-33r0	GAY TAB (Mrs R Brooks) Mrs R Brooks 11-12-0	C Brooks
305	4fu4f0/	NEVER ROCK (P Steel) P Steel 15-12-0	–
306	2/301-0	OTTER WAY (O Carter) O Carter 16-12-0	G Cann
307	p/p42-p	PARC-AN-VELVAS (Mrs T Kinsey) Mrs T Kinsey 11-12-0	S Crank
308	p/0p-3f	ROYAL AIR (M Fear) M Fear 13-12-0	R Fear
310	0241/u-	SERGEANT CAN (M Smith) M Smith 12-12-0	L Fogerty
312	30/3-	DEEP MEMORIES (P Clifford) P Clifford 12-11-9	Miss Alison Dare
313	fu0p/3-	MR NOBODY (L Tizzard) L Tizzard 13-11-9	A Tizzard
314	f	ROYSCAR (J Chanin) J Chanin 7-11-9	R Chanin
315	0-	SANDSPRITE (P Gratton) P Gratton 10-11-9	P Schofield
316	2/001-4	SENTIMENTAL ME (D Dipple) D Dipple 9-11-9	J Groucott
317		FONMON (M Zorab) M Zorab 8-11-4	T Rooney
318	u-00	SHINING BANN (R Johnson) R Johnson 9-11-4	P Johnson

11-4 Elmboy, 7-2 Fonmon, 9-2 Brown Loaf, 11-2 Otter Way, 8 Parc-An-Velvas, 10 Royal Air, 12 Shining Bann, 20 others.

FORM: ELMBOY. (12-5) winner from Rugy (12-6) at Towcester (2m 5½f, £449, good, Mar 22). OTTER WAY. Prominent to 17th when 6th on reappearance, in 1983 (12-0) beat Gill O'Whiskey (12-0) 3l at Stratford (3m 2f, £4,156, good to soft, June 4). ROYAL AIR. Fell after running 15l 3rd (11-7) to Urser (11-12) at Newbury (3m, £1,105, soft, Mar 24). SENTIMENTAL ME. 4th on only outing under rules this season (12-0) beat Another Simon (12-0) 2l at Cartmel in 1983 (3m 1f, £738, good to soft, May 28).
Selection: OTTER WAY.

3.35 LAING AND CRUICKSHANK SANDOWN CUP HANDICAP (£5,858: 1m 3f 100yd) (6)

402	221000-	VORACITY (CD) (Lady Derby) J Winter 5-9-10	W Carson	3
403	223101-	NEORION (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 4-9-1	P Robinson	2
404	13200-0	GRAND UNIT (C) (E Eldin) E Eldin 6-8-13	A Mackay	6
405	44412-3	FREE PRESS (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 5-8-11	S Cauthen	4
406	04030-1	ABERFIELD (G Kaye) P Kelleway 7-8-1	Gay Kelleway 5	1
407	10/000-	FITZPATRICK (A Oldrey) P Walwyn 5-8-1	N Howe	5

4-5 Aberfield, 11-4 Free Press, 9-2 Voracity, 6 Neorion, 12 others.

FORM: VORACITY. (10-0) just under 4l 6th to Both Ends Burning (8-0) at Newmarket (1m 4f, £4,584, good, Oct 14), with ABERFIELD (8-9) 1l ahead in 5th. ABERFIELD this season, (8-12) 5l winner from Insular (10-0) of app h'cap at Newmarket (1m 4f, £2,595, good to firm, Apr 19), with FREE PRESS (9-8) 1l away 3rd, and GRAND UNIT (9-10) back in 9th. NEORION (9-2) beat Jackdaw (-10) 2l in Redcar Stakes event (1m 7f, £3,023, firm, Sept 24). FITZPATRICK. (8-13) not seen out since finishing just over 7l 8th to Weavers Pin (8-11) at Newcastle (2m, £22,828, firm, June 25).
Selection: ABERFIELD.

4.30 CHILDWICK BURY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £3,187: 1m 2f) (24)

501	3	ADDUCE (Hesmonds Stud) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	19
502	03-	BROWN'S CAY (Oceanic Ltd) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	7
503	02-	DUSTY LETTER (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11	J Reid	16
505	024004-	FILLE DE BOURBON (C Wright) D Laing 8-11	R Curant	2
506	00-0	HEARTLAND (D Cordell-Lavarack) G Wragg 8-11	W R Swinburn	23
508	00000-3	MARRONESSE (J Meadows) R Voorspuy 8-11	C Asmussen	21
510	00-	MILLER'S DAUGHTER (A Parry) G Lewis 8-11	G Sexton	17
511	2-	NONESUCH BAY (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11	S Cauthen	10
512	20-	NONPAREIL (S Wong) B Hanbury 8-11	P Hamblett	4
513	3-	OUR SHIRLEY (Essl Commodities) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	14
514	0-4	PORT ANITA (P Donoghue) P Mitchell 8-11	A McGlone 3	9
517	0-	SEA BALLET (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 8-11	W Carson	20
518	0-	SNOW TREE (R Hambro) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	6
519	4-4	SPINELLE (BF) (D Harris) G Harwood 8-11	B Rouse	1
522		ALTANA (F Ortelli) L Cumani 8-7	D McHargue	24
523		BIG NIGHT OUT (M Phillips-McDonald) G Hunter 8-7	P Cook	12
524	2	CLUEDO (D Harrison) R J Williams 8-7	A Murray	15
526	0	GREENSTEAD LADY (C Blackwell) J Winter 8-7	A Kimberley	22
528		INNES HOUSE (Brownell Combs II) G Harwood 8-7	A Clark	13
529		IT'S HIGH TIME (Mrs R Marra) H Candy 8-7	J Matthias	5
530		JENNY HILL (Lord Howard de Walden) P Walwyn 8-7	P Robinson	11
533		MOTION PICTURE (Helena Springfield) H Cecil 8-7	L Piggott	8
534		PINK SASH (H Joel) H Cecil 8-7	Paul Eddery	3
535		VITALLINA (G Stanton) M Ryan 8-7	A Bond	18

3 Nonesuch Bay, 4 Motion Picture, 9-2 Spinelle, 6 Dusty Letter, 8 Sea Ballet, 10 Our Shirley, 12 Snow Tree, Altana, 20 others.

FORM: ADDUCE (8-11) beaten just over 1l when 3rd to Little Niece (8-11) at Salisbury (1m 2f, £1,385, good, Apr 7) BROWNS CAY. (8-8) finished 8l 3rd to Alleging (9-2) at Nottingham (1m, £3,376, good to firm, Oct 25). DUSTY LETTER (8-11) 1l 2nd to Katies (8-1) at Lingfield (7½f, £1,976, good to soft, Oct 14). HEARTLAND no show last time, finished (8-11) 7½l 7th to Khwlah (8-11) at Newbury (6f, £3,678, good to firm, Aug 12). NONESUCH BAY (8-9) finished ¾l 2nd to Nepula (8-9) at Ascot (1m, £23,047, firm, Sep 22). NONPAREIL, ran badly final start, earlier (8-11) ½l 2nd to Travel Away (8-11) at Newmarket (7f, £2,984, good to firm, Sep 10). SEA BALLET (8-11) beaten 7¾l when 5th to Taqdir (9-0) at Lingfield (7f, £1,595, good to firm, Oct 6). SPINELLE, 4th over 8l last time, in 1983 finished (8-8) just over 8½l behind Mahogany (8-8) at Newbury (7f, £4,608, good, Sep 16).
Selection: NONESUCH BAY.

5.0 STACKALLAN STUD STAKES (3-y-o: £2,863: 1m) (12)

601	30-1	RIXIE (D Fisher) M Ryan 9-2	P Robinson	11
602	1	SHMAIREEKH (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) P Walwyn 9-2	J Mercer	1
603	1	TRENDY GENT (D) (J Ratsky) B Hanbury 9-2	L Piggott	12
604	00-	ALIAS (R Bonnycastle) R Houghton 8-11	S Cauthen	6
606	4-0	FANDANGO LIGHT (H Plotnek) D Elsworth 8-11	B Rouse	7
609	0-	FLYHOME (C Southgate) P Cundell 8-11	J Reid	5
610	33020	LORD BUTCH (G Herridge) P Haynes 8-11	B Raymond	2
611	4	RESPITE (R Richmond-Watson) B Hobbs 8-11	S Jarvis	4
612	00030-0	SPARKLER SPIRIT (Sparkler Filters) A Pitt 8-11	G Sexton	9
613	0022-0	SUGAR PALM (D Goldstein) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone 3	3
615	0030-0	TOP OF THE STRETCH (J Horgan) R Hannon 8-11	R Wernham	10
615		TREMBLANT (K Abdulla) R Smyth 8-11	W Carson	8

6-4 Shmaireekh, 4 Trendy Gent, 5 Rixie, 7 Respite, 8 Tremblant, 10 Alias, 16 others.

FORM: RIXIE (9-0) beat Faridpour (9-0) 1½l at Nottingham (6f, £684, good to soft, Apr 2). SHMAIREEKH (9-0) had RESPITE (9-0) over 8½l back in 4th when pushed clear to win Newbury Maiden (6f, £2914, good, Apr 14). TRENDY GENT (9-0) ran on well to score ½l win over Canadian Crown (9-0) at Leicester (6f, £1263, good, Apr 16). TOP OF THE STRETCH (8-11) was over 15l away in 8th. LORD BUTCH, 7th last time, (8-11) earlier 4l 2nd to Gamblers Cup (9-4) at Bath (8f, £1212, good, Oct 3). SPARKLER SPIRIT not in first 10 this season, ran best race in 1983 when 3l 3rd (9-0) to Lexis (8-11) at Lingfield (7½f, £2044, good to firm, Oct 6) SUGAR PALM, unplaced Newmarket last week, (8-8) ran on to finish 1½l 2nd to Jabaraba (8-11) at Leicester (7f, £2041, good to firm, Nov 1).
Selection: Lord Butch.

5.30 GREAT ORMOND STREET HANDICAP (£3,350: 5f) (18)

1	122320-	DJANGO (D) (C Armstrong) K Brassey 4-9-10	P Cook	10
2	24200-0	BOLD BOB (B) (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 4-9-9	P Robinson	18
3	111141-	PETONG (D) (T Warner) M Jarvis 4-9-8	B Raymond	7
5	00300-0	SYLVAN NAVARRO (B) (Mrs R Johnson) P Mitchell 4-9-4	A McGlone 3	11
6	301000-	DEPUTY HEAD (D) (P Callard) L Holt 4-9-4	P Waldron	8
7	114022-	FUN GALORE (D) (Holdens Caravan Park) R Akehurst 3-9-3	G Baxter	1
8	02011-0	SOUND OF THE SEA (CD) (Mrs A Norman) W Wightman 5-9-3	B Rouse	17
9	00010-3	ALEV (B) (CD) (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 5-9-2	C Asmussen	14
10	2003-00	SAINT CRESPIN BAY (CD) (P Davies) R Hannon 5-9-1	L Jones 7	4
11	302120-	MUMMY'S TREASURE (CD) (A Pilter) C Spares 6-9-0	S Cauthen	2
12	23133-	LALA (H H Prince Yazid Saud) D Laing 3-8-13	J Reid	5
13	10003-1	BERNARD SUNLEY (B) (D) (Bernard Sunley & Sons) G Hunter 5-8-12	W R Swinburn	12
15	0200-00	ISMORE (D) (T Upton) W Guest 4-8-11	A Bond	15
16	3210-02	MANILOW (CD) (C Hughesdon) B Swift 7-8-11	G Dickie 7	13
20	000000-	DURANDAL (R Harris) D Wilson 7-8-2	R Curant	6
21	300300-	SPANISH POINT (D) (Mrs E Bays) D Sasse 5-7-12	D McKay	9
22	332140	PARABEMS (D) (A Wilkinson) K Ivory 5-7-12	T Williams 7	3
23	41400-0	LORD SCRAP (D) (B Swift) B Swift 8-7-7	P Sargent 7	16

7-2 Petong, 4 Bernard Sunley, 5 Bold Bob, 6 Alev, 7 Manilow, 8 Sound Of The Sea, 10 Fun Galore, 12 Django, 20 others.

FORM: DJANGO unplaced last time, previously (9-2) ¾l 2nd to Sharpish (9-7) (York 5f, £3791, good, Aug 17). PETONG (7-12) ¾l winner from Battle Hymn (8-6) (Doncaster 6f, £6400, good to firm, Oct 22). DEPUTY HEAD unplaced last 3 runs, previously (8-9) ½l winner from Coquito's Friend (9-12) with DJANGO (8-13) a further head away in 3rd (Newcastle 5f, £9709, firm Aug 8). ALEV (8-12) 6l 3rd to Relatively Sharp (7-7) with BOLD BOB (9-5) a further 6½l back in 7th (Chepstow 5f, £5920, soft, Apr 9). MUMMYS TREASURE unplaced last time, earlier (7-8) made all, 3l winner from DURANDAL (8-3) (Sandown 5f, £5543, good to firm, July 1). BERNARD SUNLEY (9-8) 1½l winner from Brentex (8-8) (Warwick 5f, £1080, good, Apr 9). ISMORE unplaced in better company this season, last year (7-11) 1½l 2nd to Out of Hand (7-8) with DURANDAL (7-8) and Alev (7-13) behind (Doncaster 5f, £8779, good to firm, Sept 8). MANILOW (8-9) 2½l 2nd to Spark Chief (9-3) (Epsom 5f, £3132, firm, Apr 24).
Selection: Ismore.

Pontefract results

Going: firm 2.45 (5f) 1, MRS CHRIS (S Dawson, 8-1); 2, Sandy Reef (K Darley, 5-2 fav); 3, Samantha Fox (M Hills, 10-1). Also ran: 9 Pasidena Express, 10 Full Beam, Pokey (4th), Secret Valentine, 12 London Leader (6th), 16 Why Work (5th), Brega Diamond, 20 Comtes Prince, 25 Just A Bit, Anaxioon, Sooner Stevejan, Crofter's Rabit, Freeways Venture, Sound Work. 18 ran. ¾l, nk, ½l, 2l, 1. M Naughton at Richmond. Tote: £3.40; £1.10, £1.40, £4.20. DF: £3.80. CSF: £20.81.

3.15 (1m 2f) 1, FAIR MARINER (R Fahey, 5-1); 2, Gainville Lad (S Perks, 12-1); 3, Scottische (G Sexton, 4-1 fav). Also ran: 5 Queensbury Liz, 8 La Pepper, 8 La Di Da (4th), Si Gaby, 12 Kalachance, Serene Plastics, 25 Cutacross, King Shera (5th); Black Label, Abe My Boy, Valdamosa (6th). 14 ran. 4l, 2½l, 1l, sh hd, 10l. P Rohan at Malton. Tote: £5.90; £2.10, £3.50, £2.00. DF: £3.90. CSF: £59.92. Tricast: £237.90. Bought in for 850 gns.

3.45 (6f) 1, ASHLEY ROCKET (T Ives, 6-4 fav); 2, Holt Row (S Cauthen, 14-1); 3, Vanishing Trick (M Wood, 11-2). Also ran: 6 Top Ranker (4th), 7 Sully's Choice, 12 Nellie Bly, Fill The Jug, Go Banana's, 14 Boca Raton (6th), Snow Child (5th), 20 Jesters Pet, Starlight Lass. 12 ran. 3, nk, ½l, ½l, ½l. W Musson at Newmarket. Tote: £2.50; £1.40, £5.10, £2.10. DF: £10.30. CSF: £25.37. Tricast: £97.33.

4.15 (1m) 1, INCISIVE (K Hodgson, 4-1 jt-fav); 2, Well Rigged (M Birch, 8-1); 3, Faridpour (K Darley, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 4 jt-fav Storm Ruler, 9-2 Bounty Hawk (5th), 10 Raja Khan, La Piaf, 12 Aesulapius, Aspro Astro, Third Movement (6th), 14 Game For A Laugh, 16 Master Driver (4th), 20 Alva Glen, Lord Ludo, 25 Lanlydrook, 33 Board The Train, High Moon, Hartburn Sarah. 18 ran. NR: Bond Maskat, Spiee Maskat. ½l, 3l, 4l, 1½l. E Weymes at Leyburn. Tote: £4.40; £1.70, £2.40, £2.60. DF: £8.10. CSF: £42.77.

4.45 (1m 4f) 1, TIMSAH (J McLean, 10-1); 2, Taffy Jones (S Cauthen, 6-4 fav); 3, Alfie Dickins (W Ryan, 11-2). ALSO RAN: 7 Frasass (6th), 8 Lady Tut (5th), 9 Lady Ever-So-Sure, Wildrush, 14 Sea Dart (4th), 20 Rose Charter, 25 Sheba's Glory. 10 ran. NR: Kitty Come Home. 3l, 2l, 1½l, 5l, 3l. J Ciechnowski at Lambourn. Tote: £13.80; £3.00, £1.10, £1.20. DF: £19.10. CSF: £25.49. TRICAST: £89.69.

5.15 (5f) 1, TARQUIN (E Hide, 11-1); 2, To Oneiro (P Robinson, 5-2 fav); 3, Blue Donna (T Ives, 100-30). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Al-Astakaa, 5 Shiela Crockett (5th), 10 Musical Rose (6th), 11 Cordero, 12 Oak Pool, 20 Fair Emma (4th), 33 Highland Major, Little Wizard. 11 ran. NR: Bold Blaize. 2l, 2½l, 2½l, 2l, 1½l. A Hide at Newmarket. Tote: £14.30; £2.80, £1.50, £1.20. DF: £32.20. CSF: £40.28. PLACEPOT: £6.35.

Course specialists

SANDOWN

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 54 winners from 204 rides 26.5%; W Carson 51 from 231, 22.1%; Pat Eddery 35 from 233, 15.0%.
TRAINERS: W Hern 19 winners from 61 runners 31.1%; G Harwood 26 from 122, 21.3%; P Walwyn 12 from 98, 12.2%.

THIRSK

JOCKEYS: M Birch 21 winners from 142 rides 14.8%; E Hide 21 from 114, 18.4%; T Ives 13 from 98, 13.3%.
TRAINERS: J Hindley 1 winner from 3 runners 33.3%; A Jarvis 5 from 38, 15.8%; M H Easterby 15 from 128, 11.7%.

Taunton

Mandriano, a very uneasy favourite for the Pickeridge Selling Hurdle at Taunton yesterday, gave Mercy Rimell her first selling plate success in nearly three years as a trainer. Clifford Rawlings, Mrs Rimell's travelling head lad, said that he thought the stable's last runner in a seller was Sorbonne, a 10-length winner at Warwick something like 10 years ago when Mr Rimell's late husband, Fred, held the licence.

Mandriano carries the colours of Richard Walton, an old friend of the Rimells who took a fancy to the horse when he won at Folkestone in November, bought him for 1,700 guineas and asked Mrs Rimell to train him.

This was the first time Mandriano had had firm ground for his new stable and this, combined with the drop to plating company, enabled him to last by a rapidly-disappearing neck from No Fluke.

Mandriano was the fortieth winner of the season for Mrs Rimell and the fiftieth for Sam Morshead, her stable jockey.

Going: hard
2.0 (2m 1f hurdle) 1, Shout (A Webb, 9-4 fav); 2, Culm Valley (7-2); 3, Conor's Rock (8-1), head, neck, 6 ran. NR: Tulls Hills. J Spearing. Tote: £2.80; £1.00, £1.60, £1.90. DF: £4.10. CSF: £9.84.

2.30 (2m 1f hurdle) 1, Mandriano (S Morshead, 2-1 fav); 2, No Fluke (9-2); 3, Rainbow Springs (7-1). Nk, 2l. 7 ran. NR: Princess Isla, Simon Bolivar. Mrs M Rimell. Tote: £3.20; £1.30, £1.90. DF: £4.90. CSF: £10.92. Bought in 1600 gns.

3.0 (2m 1f hurdle) 1, Riva Be Good (M Caswell 4-5 fav); 2, Hever (11-2); 3, Tread a Measure (16-1). 20l, 5l. 9 ran. NR: Beaming Lass. O O'Neill. Tote: £1.80; £1.00, £2.40, £3.40. DF: £6.70. CSF: £6.58. Tricast: £39.27.

3.30 (2m 1f hurdle) 1, Sandy Looks (N Coleman, 9-4); 2, Irish Corn (8-1); 3, Deadly Going (4-5 fav). 7l, 10l. 7ran. nr: Kano Flower, Rodalen, Elrosa, Hummerbeat. R J Holder. TOTE: £3.60; £2.20, £2.20. DF £7.50. CSF: £19.80.

4.0 (2m 3f Chase) 1, Aniramaky (C Evans, 9-2); 2, Current Chance (8-1); 3, Waltzer (100-30). Odin (7-4 fav). 2l, 10l. 6 ran. nr Seven Acres, Dundrum Bay, Tom Scotey. B G Hicks. TOTE: £4.50; £1.80, £2.10. DF: £7.60. CSF: £16.74.

4.30 (3m 1f chase) 1, Blue Beans (Mr G Cann, 2-1); 2, Rose d'Amour (15-8 fav); 3, Isotip (2-1). 12l, dist 4 ran. B F Rendell. TOTE: £3.30; £4.10. CSF: £5.84.

5.0 (2m 1f flat) 1, Shaagoth (Miss H Chard, 2-1); 2, Eagle Tavern (5-6 fav); 3, Honey Gamble (25-1). nk, 12l. 12 ran. NR: Board Line, Celtic Bob, Doc Myring, Media Leader. W Fisher. TOTE: £4.40 Places: £1.30 £1.00 £4.30 Dual Forecast £4.00 CSF: £4.05. PLACEPOT: £67.45.

RACING

Fonmon is weighted to take Audi final

By Brian Beel

From more than 60 qualifiers from point-to-points held all over the country, 15 go to post for the Audi Grand Prix de Chasse at Sandown today. The lack of rain has prevented the long-awaited clash of Tawny Myth (14 consecutive wins) and Flying Ace (15 consecutive wins). Nevertheless, the race is full of interest.

At first glance, Elmboy, a dual hunter chase winner, is the obvious choice and Alan Hill, his rider, believes he would have even beaten Tawny Myth. His races to date cannot be faulted but the conditions here are very much in favour of Fonmon, who will be ridden by Tim Rooney.

Rooney is a nephew of Willie Rooney, the Irish trainer, who saddled first and third in the Irish Grand National on Monday. Fonmon has won her last five point-to-points and, although not meeting much of note in those races she receives (7lb from Elmboy today and this must give her a live chance.

Brown Loaf will have his supporters, particularly as he is partnered by Peter Greenall. He is not a firm ground specialist but has won on this going and since his third to Cheekio Ora in mid-February he has won all his four point-to-points.

Another who has been running well of late in point-to-points is Parc-an-Velvas. He won on firm going at Eyton-on-Severn on Monday and, with Simon Crank likely to adopt his usual front-running tactics, the combination will not be easy to catch.

Otter Way returns to the scene of his 1976 Whitbread Gold Cup victory and last year he won the *Horse and Hound Cup* at Stratford after showing nothing in point-to-points. However, at 16, he must surely be too old to win this.

I expect the winner to come from Fonmon, Elmboy, Brown Loaf and Parc-An-Velvas and Fonmon is given narrow Preference.

THIRSK

Draw: 5f & 6f high number best

2.15 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o:£2,162:5f) (7 runners)

1	311	COINCIDENTAL (CD) (G Martin) M Lambert 9-4	G Duffield 7
4	413	GARDA'S GLORY (D) (M Brittain) D Plant 9-1	B Coogan 5
6	13	ZANTAC (D) (N Coughlan) F annon 9-1	T Ives 3
8	0	PAMPERED SON (A Bingley) (Bell 8-11	J Lowe 2

3.15 HICKLETON HANDICAP (£2,599:6f) (13)

6	0300-00	BONNE BAISER (Parker Consultants) A Jarvis 5-9-4	T Ives 12
7	4400-02	MEL'S CHOICE (BF) (M Brittain) D Plant 6-9-3	B Coogan 6
8	3000-30	THUNDERBRIDGE (M Turner) S Norton 5-8-10	J Lowe 13
9	0000-00	JO-ANDREW (Mrs M Hills) D Chapman 4-8-8	D Nicholls 4
10	0300-10	JOLIE COURTISANE (D) (R White) J S Wilson 4-8-6	W Ryan 5 3
11	000-023	CENTRAL CARPETS (Mrs J Kahn) R Stubbs 5-8-4	K Darley 5
13	0000-00	RUSSIAN WINTER (B) (Calmac Tool & Eng) A W Jones 9-8-3	G Duffield 9
14	00/20-2	RENOVATE (B) (D) (A Simpson) G Huffer 7-8-2	B Crossley 10
15	00040-0	MARSHALL RED (B) (M Bailey) J Mason 4-7-12	M Fry 8
16	4020-00	WELSH NOBLE (D) (H Hird) A Balding 6-7-6	N Carlisle 2

1983: Batoni 4-9-2 M Birch (11-2 fav) M H Easterby 18 ran

9-4 Mel's Choice, 11-4 Tobermory Boy, 4 Central Carpets, 6 Renovate, 8 Jolie Courtisane, 10 Willie Gan, 14 others.

Thirsk selections

By Manadarin

2.15 Coincidental. 2.45 Video Boom. 3.15 Mel's Choice. 3.45 Brave Monarch. 4.15 Afzal. 4.45 Don Martino. 5.15 Lady Donaro.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15 Renovate. 3.45 Water Cannon. 4.45 Don Martino. *5.15* Samandar.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.15 Sweet Colleen.

3.45 BYWELL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o:£1,213:2m) (9)

1	000-	BOHEMOND (Lord Lambton) Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry 4
2	00-0	BOMBARD (D Thom) D Thom 9-0	S Edwards 7 9
3	000-42	BORODINO (C Barber-Lomax) T Fairhurst 9-0	R P Elliott 7
4	4	BRAVE MONARCH (N Agran) G Harwood 9-0	NON-RUNNER 6
5	020-00	DERETA'S DUDLEY (Lord Matthews) Mrs J Reavey 9-0	T Ives 3
10	0000-00	LINDRICK WHITSUN (B Dixon) G Harman 9-0	S Keightley 5
15	00-30	SAINT ACTON (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 9-0	J Lowe 1
16	004-	WATER CANNON (G Parkinson) J Hindley 9-0	M Hills 2
17	000-0	RACHELS GIRL (Mrs A Ferguson) W Wharton 8-11	W Wharton 8

1983: Corneille 8-11 N Connorton (12-1) J W Watts 13 ran

10-1 Brave Monarch, 3 Water Cannon, 6 Boroding, 8 Saint Acton, 10 Dereta's Dudley, 12 others.

4.15 BROMPTON HANDICAP (£2,362:1m 4f) (11)

4.45 ABBEY LANDS STAKES (3-y-o:£1,821:6f) (17)

5.15 LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,070:1m) (17)

Hexham programme

Car Buyer's Guide

Mercedes

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION PLC

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twenty-second annual general meeting *of The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC* will be held at the Hotel Inter-Continental (Grand Ballroom Entrance), Hamilton Place, London W1 on Thursday, 24 May 1984 at 2.30 pm for the following purposes:

Special Business

Jaguar/Daimler

Porsche

Registration Numbers

BMW

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Getting in shape for a stylish look

The search for more miles a gallon has concentrated car designers' minds on the need for greater aerodynamic efficiency. But combining streamlining with road holding and acceptable behaviour in side winds on motorways is forcing them all to the same conclusions.

The result is today's wedge-shaped lookalikes which, stripped of makers' name plates and other insignias, defy identification by even professed car enthusiasts when lined up with the competition. But all that blandness is manna from heaven to the specialist car firms, which are turning more and more to the individual styling of the 1920s and 1930s for inspiration.

One of the most attractive newcomers in that field is a reproduction of one of the great open sports cars of the 1920s and 1930s, the Mercedes 38/250 SSK of 1929.

It was shown this week at the Manchester Motorshow and immediately attracted orders for seven at £16,950 a time, plus value-added tax, and another £550 for the hood and sidescreens.

Only 31 of the original 7-litre supercharged SSKs were built and 10 have survived to become some of the most highly prized of all vintage cars.

The reproduction being built by Classic Automotive Reproductions (CAR) at Gridlington is powered by a Rover 3.5 V8 and has a top speed of about 125mph and a 0-60mph time of 6.1sec. That compares with the original's 120mph and 6.4sec. Larger engines can be specified.

A removable hard top and a half-hard, half-soft Cabriolet are also under development.

The SSK was the third of the supercharged range made by Mercedes between 1921-29. It had a specially shortened wheelbase to make it more suitable for hill climbing, but its suspension and handling were very agricultural.

The CAR version is much more refined with coil spring suspension, disc and drum servo-assisted brakes, and a glass fibre rubber-mounted body.

The cars are being built only to order on receipt of a one-third deposit. A further one third is payable in monthly instalments during construction and the final one third on delivery. CAR has a sales office at 137 Regent St, central London.

New Porsche HQ

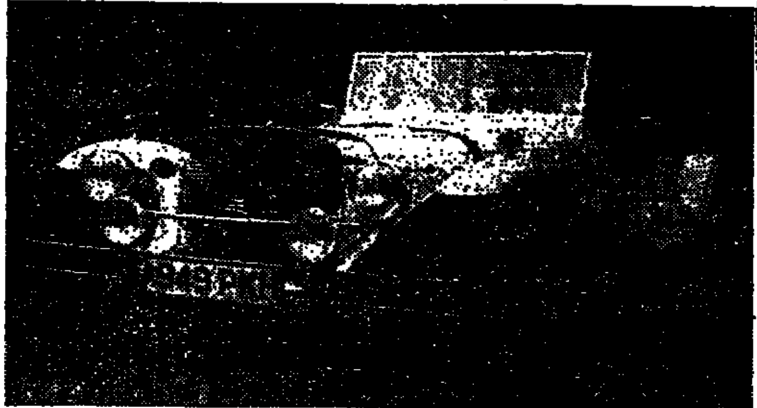
The threats of million-dollar litigation flying around in the United States as Porsche tries to win a bigger say in its distribution organization there contrast sharply with the harmonious and mutually-profitable partnership in Britain.

Porsche Cars Great Britain is 60 per cent owned by the Stuttgart company and the remainder by John Aldington, the chief executive, who also represents a number of minority shareholders. Since it was formed 12 years ago annual sales in Britain have increased tenfold to today's 3,333.

But in that time Porsche has outgrown its Reading headquarters, which were never really suitable. In the days when they were put up the future of the young British sales company was still in the balance so the design had to be a compromise between the needs of a car importer and the more general-purpose user who might have to take over.

Unfortunately the building came on stream at about the same time as the new Porsche 924, the Audi-engined version designed to put the legendary sports car within reach of the middle classes for the first time. It doubled Porsche sales in Britain overnight, and created a growing bottleneck in warehousing and delivery of spares.

Now Porsche GB is investing nearly £9m to build a new headquarters a few miles away at Theale, on the outskirts of Reading. An innovation, and one I should like to see introduced elsewhere, is a gallery from which visitors will be able to see what is happening in the workshops.



The CAR reproduction of the Mercedes-Benz 30/250 SSK of 1928

Visitors will be given a guided tour without interrupting routine and dealers can entertain customers in a guest dining room.

But the biggest asset will be the 50 per cent increase in workshop space and a parts warehouse which is three times larger than the existing one. Room for further considerable expansion is available on the nine acre site, which will be ready for occupation from August 1985.

Eye-catching Mazda

The Mazda RX7 has been around since 1978 but is still one of the most eye-catching little sports cars on the road today. It is also the sole survivor of the Wankel-based rotary engine, which 30 years ago seemed set to revolutionize the industry. By the 1970s, however, the brash newcomer had shot its bolt and one by one the world's car makers tossed millions of pounds worth of development on the scrapheap.

All, that is, except Mazda Japan and the obsession within that company of one man, Kenichi Yamamoto, the development chief. While his European and American colleagues were writing off the rotary as unreliable and thirsty he persisted, even in the face of opposition from some of his own board members.

How far he has progressed can best be judged by the RX7's enormous success in America where it is easily the largest-selling car in its class.

In Britain, where Mazda's sales are severely restricted by the 11 per cent ceiling on Japanese penetration, it is planned to sell 750 RX7's this year, maintaining the UK's position as the car's largest market in Europe.

But it is the sleek little 2 plus 2's looks as much as its unique power unit which attracts so many enthusiastic buyers. Understandable Mazda was happy to make only minor chages to its appearance in its latest update.

Of more significance is the larger radiator and oil inter-cooler introduced to maintain closer control of the working temperatures, which are so critical to the efficient running of a rotary engine.

The addition of ventilated discs at the rear with extra cooling for the ventilated discs already fitted at the front improves still further the impressive stopping power.

On the road the latest RX7 has a pronounced Jekyll and Hyde personality. Restricting yourself to only half the available movement on the accelerator pedal, and that is what most of us do unless we are in a hurry, the engine is beautifully smooth but spineless.

Overcoming the pronounced resistance on the pedal brings in a second stage of the carburettor and a dramatic increase in power. More than one passenger thought it was "a turbo coming in", a very apt description.

Vital statistics

Model: Mazda RX7 2 plus 2 sports coupe.
Price: £9,999.
Engine: 573cc x 2 rotary.
Performance: Max speed 120mph, 0-60mph 8.8 seconds.
Official consumption: Urban 17.9mpg. 56mph 35.8mpg. 75mph 28.8mpg.
Length: 14.3ft.
Insurance: Group 7.

It also sends the fuel bill soaring in contrast with the more frugal consumption resulting from the first stage operation. My overall consumption of 20mpg is still only marginally acceptable for the hard driver, the predominant buyer of this type of sports car.

On the whole, however, I feel the RX7's turbine-like smoothness, predictable handling, precise steering, powerful brakes, well thought out "cockpit" and clear instrumentation outweigh its thirst.

It is certainly one of the most relaxing sports cars I have driven for a long time.

Mazda RX7 2+2: Relaxing to drive

Lancia

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Rolls-Royce and Bentley

Collectors cars

Wanted

VW/Audi

Collectors cars

VW/Audi

PERSONAL COLUMNS

But God created man for immortality, and made him the image of his own eternal self.

Wisdom 2: 23 (N E B)

BIRTHS

ASSERSOHN On April 26th to Caroline (nee Shanks) and John a son, James Edward a brother for Oliver.

BURKE. On April 24 to Anne and Adrian a son, Jeremy Guy in Adelaide, Australia.

CAROE on 26th April 1984 at the Wellington Hospital, to Diana and Peter a lovely daughter.

CURNOW. On April 20th in Edinburgh to Celia (nee Clutterbuck) and Nick, a son, a brother for Hannah.

DALTON. – On April 12, at Oban, to Georgina (Murray) and Tony a son, Tomas Edward Favager, brother for Rebecca, Iona and Peter James.

DAVIES. On Good Friday April 20th to Avril (nee Wright) and Gareth, a son, Timothy Kay, brother to Laura.

DINGLE on April 22nd at Princess Margaret Hospital Swindon to Amina and Habib a son, Mohammed Abdullah Mohyudin.

JONES – On 24th April in Harare to Claire (née Mason) and Andrew, a daughter Sara Aspen.

LANGER. – To Marcus and Patricia on April 25 at Harrogate – a sister for Stuart.

MARNHAM – On April 10th, to Tricia (née Algeo) and Charles – a daughter Sophie Alexandra, a sister for Clare.

MEADE. – On April 25 to Annick (née Archer) and Jeremy a daughter, Emmeline Marie Lugard.

[illegible]

BIRTHDAYS

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

DEATHS

THACKER. – On April 23rd in hospital, Thomas William, Emeritus professor of Semitic Philology at Durham University. Funeral service Durham Crematorium, Monday, April 30th at 12 noon.

WHALLEY – on April 25th 1984 peacefully at St Francis Home, Braintree, Gwendolen, widow of Fredrick Seymour Whalley M.C. Cremation private. Details of a memorial service at Marlow will be arranged later.

WILNE. – Suddenly on April 23 at High Siddle Farmhouse, East Horksey, Northallerton, Margaret Helen, dearly loved wife of Clive and much loved mummy of Sophie, Thomas and Robert. Funeral service St Peter's Church, Stokesley, 10.15 am Saturday, April 28, followed by cremation. Donations in lieu of flowers, if desired, for St Peter's Church.

WOLFE MURRAY Ivry Cordelia peacefully at The Hazlewell Nursing Home, Putney on April 20th, widow of David, mother of Patricia and Michael. Funeral private.

WOODGATE – On 24th April 1984, Charles Stanley Woodgate of 12 Avon Street, Tunbridge Wells, peacefully in hospital.

ZVEGINTZOV on April 23rd, Brig Dimitry Zvegintzov CBE (ZOG) of Parc Gwynne, Glasbury on Wye. Loved husband and father. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Glasbury on Wye on Thursday, April 26th, cremation on Friday, April 27th at 11 am at Hereford. No flowers, if wished donations for Bronllys Hospital to C. G. James, 1 Nantygollen Velindre, Talgarth, Powys.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FARRER. – There will be a Thanksgiving Service for the life of Sir Leslie Farrer K.C.V.O., at 11 am on Thursday next 3rd May, at The Church of St Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, EC3.

STURGE. A memorial service for Mr. R. W. Sturge will be held in St Michael's, Cornhill at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 1st.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

HMS PATIA – North Sea 27th April 1941 – N.

PHILLIPS. Godfrey S. P. – killed in action HMS Patia 27th April 1941, aged 20, Pilot Fleet Air Arm, RNVR: [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

HOLMES, Roy Livingstone. – Lovingly remembered on his birthday. [illegible]

WANTED

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROFESSIONAL VOUNTEERS FOR HELP THE AGED

We are anxious to obtain the help of retired executives who are willing to devote two or three days a week to further the work of Help the Aged in caring for the elderly. This will involve visiting local Solicitors, Trustees, Bank Managers and Accountants to inform them of our work and seek support for our cause.

By any standards this is a highly worthwhile and rewarding job which we believe will appeal to recently retired executives, perhaps (but certainly not necessarily) from the insurance, banking, legal and accounting professions, who would be prepared to allocate a specific proportion of their time to helping their less fortunate contemporaries.

Full initial background and follow-up support will be provided. Out-of-pocket expenses (mileage allowance, telephone, fares, postage etc.) will of course be paid. If you would like to explore the possibility that retirement can be your best ever opportunity for job satisfaction, please write in the first instance with full cv, if possible to:-

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EXTROVERT female 28. Writer, experience polo & race horses. Seeks temporary employment abroad. Write 32 Free Grave Rd, London N7 9RQ.

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WELL TRAVELLED ENGLISH Lady with attractive style and good education seeks to utilise her PA and PR skills. 01-624 3398.

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[illegible]

NORTH OF THAMES

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LUCRATIVE INTERESTING work as tour guides for owners of large cars. London based. New training programme just starting. British Tours [illegible]

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

[illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

[illegible]

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

[illegible]

FLAT SHARING

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

U.K. HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

FRENCH INSTITUTE

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

[illegible]

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

[illegible]

SIR GORDON BORRIE

[illegible]

RENTALS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear & Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening hints between 7.30 and 7.45; pop news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; culinary hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventures; 9.20 Look Back With Noakes on the East coast between Wells-next-the-Sea and Woodbridge (r); 9.50 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse (r); 10.00 Why Don't You . . .? Ideas for active youngsters; 10.25 Ivor the Engine (r); 10.30 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r); 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. Bill Giles has the weather prospects; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles); 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Peter Seabrook previews the International Garden Festival, due to open next week in Liverpool; Gene Pitney sings a song in the foyer of the studios; 1.45 Heads and Tails (r).

2.00 Animal Magic. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins visit the homes of extraordinary pets (r); 2.25 Film: Rhino! (1964) starring Harry Guardino, Robert Culp and Shirley Eaton. Conservationist/scientist does battle with poachers in darkest Africa. Directed by Ivan Tors; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft; 4.20 Six Classic Fairy Tales begins with George Cole telling the story of Puss in Boots; 4.30 The Record Breakers (r); 4.55 So You Want to be Top. How to survive at school (r); 5.10 Codename Icarus. Part one of a five episode thriller (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Jan Leeming; followed by weather at 5.45; regional magazines at 5.55; ending with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry.

6.55 Young Musician of the Year 1984. Humphrey Burton presents the five finalists in the String section of the competition.

7.30 Fame. It is mid-term at the New York school and interviews begin to select next term's pupils.

8.20 The Time of Your Life. The star guests are the Jewish girl and the Catholic boy who eloped almost 20 years ago. How has life turned out for them?

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch. A troupe of striptease dancers are threatened with death and the two policeman look forward to a number of happy hours acting as bodyguards – until the killer strikes (r).

10.15 Potter. More comedy as Potter, the vicar and Tolly, along with their wives, are invited to a wine and cheese party. Predictably, Potter decides to offer the other guests his unsolicited assistance (r).

10.45 News headlines and weather.

10.50 Film: Two People (1972) starring Peter Fonda and Lindsay Wagner. The story of a Vietnam war deserter and his affair with a cover girl. Directed by Robert Wise (first showing on British television) Ends at 12.35.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines at 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer guidance at 6.40; fishing news at 6.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Jane Seymour at 7.40; Chris Tarrant's postbag at 7.50; Flying Pickets video at 7.55; Liz Frazer's Star Turn at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35.

9.00 Roland Goes East.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 The Little Rascals* in Feed 'Em and Weep. 10.35 America Screams. Vincent Price presents a documentary that traces the development of the roller coaster (r). 11.35 Upon Upon a Time . . . Man. The the journeys of Marco Polo.

12.00 Alfie Atkins is again in trouble with his father. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (Oracle titles page 170). 12.30 On the Market. Consumer guide to the best buys of the week.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. Jill Cochrane discovers the secret of the success of West Dean, a crafts college run by the Edward James Trust.

2.00 Judi. Judi Spiers's guest today is Terry Jones of Monty Python fame. 2.30 Return of the Saint. Ian Ogilvy is engaged in a tug of war with two pretty girl students. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Aubrey (r). 4.25 The Wind in the Willows. The first of a new series from the brilliant Cosgrove Hall stable. 4.50 Freetime. Ideas for those at a loose end. Presented by Mick Robertson. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show presented by Michael Aspel, takes a look at the lighter side of London life.

7.00 The Pyramid Game. The first of a new series presented by Steve Jones. Two contestants, aided by celebrities, have to use their powers of description in order to win the £1,000 jackpot.

7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. The eccentric judge is summond to Washington for a possible appointment to the Supreme Court only to discover that someone wants him barred from the bench for good.

8.30 That's My Boy. A new comedy series starring Molly Sugden as the domineering mother (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 Marlowe – Private Eye. The first of a new five-part series based on the Raymond Chandler stories begins with the private detective receiving the equivalent of the 'black spot' from the Syndicate. (Oracle titles page 170) (see Choice).

10.00 News.

10.30 The London Programme. Every month at least one down-and-out dies from drink in police custody. Gavin Weightman investigates.

11.00 Shoot Pool! Jim Rosenthal introduces a competition for the John Bull Bitter London Pool Championship.

12.00 South of Watford. Ben Elton casts an amused eye over Londoners' lifestyles.

12.30 Dragnet* Police sergeant Joe Friday cracks another real life case on the Los Angeles Police Department files (r) followed by Night Thoughts.

Powers Boothe, Kathryn Leigh Scott in Marlowe – Private Eye (ITV, 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● MARLOWE – PRIVATE EYE (9.00pm), a sequence of five thrillers based on the Chandler novels – tonight's story, *The Pencil*, is the first – looks American and sounds American. And so it should. If it were otherwise, it would not be Chandler. It would be as bad as, say, *Pride and Prejudice*, performed by the cast of *Dallas*. Yet, the astonishing truth about London Weekend Television's new series is that it is a hybrid: American actors and Los Angeles exteriors, but British director (Peter Hunt), British technicians, British writer, and British studio work. As an example of transatlantic cross-fertilization, it out-Kennedys *Kennedy*. But is *Marlowe – Private Eye* well done? Exceptionally so. Powers Boothe's gumshoe is more in the heavyweight tradition of Robert Mitchum and James Garner than the lightweight class of Humphrey Bogart and Dick Powell, and, on that score, some Chandler fans may have reservations about him. But he has got the dead-pan voice dead right. When this Marlowe talks about other characters sounding like a chain-saw with asthma, or having ice cubes instead of eyeballs, or having a vocabulary slightly larger than an orang-utan's, then we know that this is authentic Chandler territory. To emphasise the point, there is the genuine Thirties sound from sleazy-sounding saxophones, and the genuine Thirties look of red neon-lights flashing on the walls of cheerless hotel bedrooms.

● COUNTER REVOLUTION (BBC 2, 9.25pm) is Averil Ward's contribution to the documentary series *All Our Working Lives* which gives British industrial history a human face and supplies the traditional twin masks of comedy and tragedy to go with it. Tonight's film, in which the grin is constantly being switched with the frown, deals with the cataclysmic changes in the retail trade, from the era of the corner shop when cocoa, raisins and flour were sold loose and, as one shop assistant recalls, if they weren't packed tightly, they would get a "clattering over the ear-'ole" from the boss), to the giant superstores of today where customer-manager relationship is restricted to the customer's view of the manager stacking the shelves. Gone, for ever, are the days when the élite of Wigan could expect to have a single pair of gloves delivered to the doorstep.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths Methods: Forecasting. 6.30 Canal and Harbour Modelling. 6.55 Measuring with Light. 7.20 The Chemistry Detectives. 7.45 Neurochemistry. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

10.25 World Snooker. The seventh day of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship begins at 10.30 with Steve Davis playing John Spencer. On the adjoining table Kirk Stevens meets David Taylor. At 2.30 David Vine presents Snooker Break, the item in which personalities of the game, along with the experts, answer viewers questions about the sport. The afternoon session begins at 3.00 with Terry Griffiths playing Bill Werbeniuk and Ray Reardon against Silvino Francisco.

5.05 Weekend Outlook. A preview of the general interest programmes to be shown by the Open University during the next two days.

5.10 Language Development. An Open University production that illustrates how children are taught to adapt written and spoken language.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Film: Dangerous Money* (1946) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan. The ship board murder of special agent Scott Pearson brings the Oriental sleuth into action. Directed by Terry Morse.

6.45 Eight Days a Week. The first of a new series of reviews of rock and pop events of the past week. Robin Denselow, Neil Arthur, Jools Holland and Bill Wyman discuss David Bowie's video Serious Moonlight; B. B. King's recent concerts; and Deborah Spungen's book, And I Don't Want to Live this Life.

7.15 World Snooker. More of the Davis/Spencer match plus the latest news in the games played earlier involving Terry Griffiths and Ray Reardon.

7.45 America. Alistair Cooke's personal history of the United States begins with his arrival in the country in 1932 (r).

8.35 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones in the Cotswold village garden of Ernest and Ethel Holland.

9.00 World Snooker. Davis versus Spencer and Stevens against David Taylor.

9.25 All Our Working Lives. Chapter three of the 11-part history of Britain at work deals with the Counter Revolution – when manufacturers began to pre-pack their goods (Ceefax titles page 170) (see Choice).

10.25 World Snooker. Further coverage from Sheffield.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.45 World Snooker. David Vine with the final visit of the night to Sheffield. Ends at 12.50.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 Racing from Sandown. Recorded coverage of the Harry Lewes Maiden Fillies' Stakes (2.00) followed by live coverage of the Audi Sport Handicap Stakes (2.30); the Audi Grand Prix de Chase (Hunter Chase Final) (3.05); and the Laing and Cruickshank Sandown Cup (3.35).

3.55 World of Animation.

4.10 Film: Time Gentlemen Please!* (1952) starring Eddie Byrne. A gentle comedy about a lazy itinerant whose presence in a small English village presents problems for the inhabitants. Supporting cast includes Hermione Baddely, Dora Bryan, and Ian Carmichael. Directed by Lewis Gilbert.

5.45 High Band. The first of an eight-programme series featuring videos never before seen on television of leading groups and single performers. This evening it is the turn of the Thompson Twins, recorded live at the Royal Court, Liverpool, during their successful UK tour last year.

6.45 Hey Good Looking. The last programme of the series and Janet Street-Porter looks at the use of fantasy and humour in British advertising.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Right To Reply presented by Gus MacDonald.

8.00 The World at War – Another Look. David Jones re-capes on the ten year old The World at War series and asks how we might re-assess the outcome of World War Two.

8.40 What the Papers Say. The Daily Mail's Peter McKay reviews what the press has written over the past week.

9.00 Agony. Comedy series about an agony columnist and her psychiatrist husband. Experienced in putting other people's marriages to rights they are at a loss when their own founders. Starring Maureen Lipman and Simon Williams.

9.30 It Takes a Worried Man. The perplexed Roath receives visits from his ex-wife when her boy friend walks out on her; from his psychiatrist when his boy friend hits him; and from his boss whose daughter is going to marry a punk.

10.00 Cheers. Comedy in the Boston bar with, this week, Coach playing gooseberry with Sam and Diane.

10.30 Self Encounter. A dramatised documentary of the psychological case history of a nonentity whose marriage problems made him seek psychiatric help. Starring Tim Pigott-Smith and Ann Mitchell.

11.20 The Late Clive James talks about travel with Billy Connolly and Michael Frayn.

12.15 Perfect Lives. Part five of the seven-act opera set in small-town middle United States.

12.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, incl 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your letters.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Today's castaway is the writer David Lodge (r).†
9.45 The Anatomy of a Retirement. Harry Soan reflects on his 18 years of retirement.
10.00 News; International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Hast Netter" by John G. Miller. Read by John Westbrook.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Deep River. The story of the American contralto Marian Anderson who became the first black singer to appear at the Metropolitan Opera, New York, in 1955. Told by Gordon Ledbetter, who interviews Miss America (r).
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; Taylor Lloyd the Chemist. A profile from Wales presented by Herbert Williams (r).
12.27 My Music. Music panel game, chaired by Steve Race. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News: Elgar by Jerrold Northrop Moore. The last instalment of a three-part portrait in words and music of the great English composer who died 50 years ago. Elgar is played by Julian Glover (r).
3.00 News; Our Mutual Friend by Charles Dickens (5). Adapted by Betty Davies (r).
4.00 News; Time for Verse. The theme; Love Doubting. The reader is Denys Hawthorne. The presenter: P. J. Kavanagh.†
4.10 The Sporting Life. Aspects of the sporting scene in Britain (1) Women in Sport. Presented by Julie Welch.
4.40 Story Time: "Time After Time" by Molly Keane (2). Read by Sheila Mitchell.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of transport and travel.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights with Margaret Howard.†
8.20 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.45 Any Questions? from the International Garden Festival, Liverpool. With Paul Foot, Antony Steen, Lord Sefton of Garston, and Joan Hall.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: Peter Nicholls reports from Brighton, venue of the European Science Fiction Convention.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Naples '44" by Norman Lewis (5). Read by John Rowe.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.00 Today in Parliament.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger. 11.30 It's a Farmer's Life.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Telemann's Concerto in E flat for oboe and strings; Medtner's Sonata reminiscenza Op 38 (Gilels, piano); Haydn's Symphony No 91;† 8.00 News.
8.05 Concert: part two. Stenhammar's overture Excelsior Op 13; Mozart's Piano Concerto No 16 (Perahia/English Chamber Orchestra); and Turina's Danzas Fantasticas.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mendelssohn. Lauda Sion Op 73; and String Quartet in F minor, Op 80 (Melos Quartet of Stuttgart).†
10.00 Angela Brownridge: piano recital. Haydn's Sonata in E flat H XVI 52); and Tchaikovsky's Four movements from the Suite for piano, Op 72.†
10.40 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Haydn's Symphony No 93; Peter Copley's Divertimento for Chamber Orchestra; and Mozart's Symphony No 38.†
11.45 Sheila Armstrong in Brahms Lieder: the accompanist is Martin Isepp. Works include the folk song arrangements Da unten im Tale; Es steht ein Lind and Der Tod, das ist die kuhle Nacht.†
12.15 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Part one. Webern's Passacaglia Op 1; and Schumann's Symphony No 4.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts.
1.20 Concert: part two. Handel's Concerto Grosso in G minor, Op 6 No 6; and Arnold's Scottish Dances.†
2.00 University of Wales Recital: Takacs Quartet play Haydn's Quartet in E flat major, Op 33 No 2, and Schumann's Quartet in A minor, Op 41, No 1.†
3.15 Bernstein conducts Bernstein: Halil's Nocturne; 'To what you said' Storyette HM from Songfest); and Dybbuk: Suite No 2.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Norwich Cathedral.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Charles Ramirez plays Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Sonata (Omeggio a Boccherini); and Ponce's Sonata No 3.†
7.00 Strauss: Erno Sebestyen and Bavarian Radio SO play the Violin Concerto in D minor, Op 8.†
7.30 Philip Fowke: piano recital. Part one. Bach arr Busoni Chaconne in D minor; and McCabe's Haydn Variations.†
8.10 The Cult of the Exotic: talk by Marilyn Butler on how Jewish intellectual writers are going back to ancient Egypt for their inspiration.
8.30 Philip Fowke: recital (continued). Schumann's Kinderscenen; and Rachmaninov's Sonata No 2 in B flat minor.†
9.20 The Funny Farm: Diana Olsson reads the story by Mary Gladstone.
9.40 Francesco Durante: Concerto in F minor; Metilde, alma mia; Concerto in G minor; and Dormono l'aure estive; and Concerto in C. With Judith Nelson, soprano.†
10.30 Une Education Manquee: Chabrier's short opera, performed by Paris Conservatoire Orchestra under Hartemann, with soloists Jane Berbie, Liliane Berton and Jean-Christophe Benoit. Sung in French.†

VHF only: Open University. 6.15 am Buddhist Testimony; 6.35-6.55 Scribble, Scribble, Scribble. 11.20 pm-11.40 Piaget and After.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00 pm). Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.0, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 4.00 Bill Rennells.† 5.30 Colin Berry.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Russell Harty.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† incl 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton† incl 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn† incl 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night direct from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London. The singers are Peter Morrison and Ann James. With the BBC Concert Orchestra and the Gus Band. The compère is Robin Boyle.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains. Nigel Ogden introduces news and views from the popular organ world. Includes items on the work of the Theatre Organ Club, and the Cinema Organ Society.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Best of Bentine. 10.30 Sounds of Wales. The second of six programmes. 11.00 Stuart Hall (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Peter Dickson presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 am Mark Page. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Adrian John. 4.30 Select-a-disc with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 9.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance (stereo from 10.00). VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Pageant of the Past. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Patrick Martyn's Music Box. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The World of Singing. 8.30 A Month in a Monastery. 9.00 World News. 9.09 News About Britain. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Mourning Becomes Electra. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Middlemarch. 9.00 London Royal. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Villette. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Making Tracks To Chittagong. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah And Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 London Royal. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Mutiny On HMS Bounty. 4.45 Interlude. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.40 Book Choice. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1 Wales 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 10.15-10.35 Sportfolio. 10.35-11.25 Week In Week Out. 11.25-11.26 News. 11.26-12.38am Film: The Silver Cord (1934) starring Irene Dunne. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-11.13 Agenda. 11.13-11.15 News. 11.15-1.15am Film: The Trials of Oscar Wilde (1960) starring Peter Finch. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News. 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-12.50am Film: The Trials of Oscar Wilde (1960) starring Peter Finch. 12.50 News. England North-East only: 12.00-12.30pm. 5.55pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 10.15 East – Weekend. Midlands – Barmaid's Arms. North – Gardeners' Direct Line. NorthEast – Make it in Business. North West – Twenty-one Days In August. South – "Moments". South West – Newswatch. West – Temple Meads 4am-4pm. 12.35am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Story Sbrl. 2.15 Racing from Sandown. 3.50 Everybody Here. 4.15 Countdown. 4.45 Lan Lofft. 5.00 Anturiaethau Syr Wynff. 5.30 Cartoons. 5.45 High Band. 6.45 World of Animation. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Taro Tant. 8.00 Pobol y Cwm. 8.30 Y Byd Yn El Le. 9.15 Cheers. 9.45 Caught in a Free State. 10.40 Snwcer. 11.20 Bless My Soul.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Britannia. 10.50 European Folk Tales. 11.00 Tarzan. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Murder By Proxy.* 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Talking Sport. 11.00 Film: Sassenaka. Thriller. 12.45am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Laurel and Hardy.* 10.55 Sinbad Voyage. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Clegg's People. 2.30 Falcon Crest. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Country Focus. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Making A Living. 12.30am News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 am Contact. 9.55 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.20 Blowhard. 10.30-12.00 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe). 1.20 pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Easter Parade (Judy Garland). 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.35 Sweeney. 11.35 Film: Family Way (Hayley Mills). 1.45 am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Atom Ant. 9.30 Sport Billy. 9.55 Groovy Ghoulies. 10.20 Unicorn Tales. 10.40 Incredible World of Adventure. 11.00-12.00 Hopalong Cassidy. 12.30pm-1.00 At Ease. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 On The Market. 2.00 Film: When Time Began. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Zodiac Game. 6.00 News. 6.05-7.00 Weekend. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 To 5. 11.00 Film: Nevada Smith. 1.25am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Sport Billy. 10.50 Cartoon. 11.05 Laurel and Hardy.* 11.30-12.00 Friends of My Friends. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Judi. 2.30-4.00 Film: Turnabout.* Comedy. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Race Is On. 11.05 Magnum. 12.00 News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Sinbad Voyage. 11.15 Natural Environment. 11.30 Train Spot. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Judi. 2.30 Quentin E. Deverill. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Nature Trail. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Look Who's Talking. 10.30 Irish RM. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.20am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Space 1999. 11.25 Hands. 11.50-12.00 Professional Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: King Solomon's Mines.* 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Strawbs in Rehearsal. 11.05 Film: Nothing But The Night (Christopher Lee). 12.40 Postscript, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 am Nova. 11.20 Abigail. 11.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Topper Takes a Trip.* 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Weir's Way. 10.35 Ways and Means. 11.05 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25 am That's Hollywood. 10.50 Making of the Raiders of the Lost Ark. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Trent's Last Case. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Zodiac Game. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother. 1.30 am Christian Calendar, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.40 Spread Your Wings. 11.05 Tarzan. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Murder by Proxy. 5.5-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Film: Alfie (Michael Caine). 1.10am New Hymn for Easter, Closedown.

HTV WEST 10.25am Little Rascals*. 10.40 Protectors. 11.10-12.00 Father Murphy. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Lady in the Fog* (Cesar Romero). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-7.00 In the Garden. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 West This Week. 11.00 Film: Deadly Triangle. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales At Six. 10.30 Lady From Portmeirion. 11.00 Snooker. 11.30 Film: Deadly Triangle. 12.55am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25 am Film: Pinocchio (Danny Kaye). 11.45-12.00 Little Rascals.* 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Falcon Crest. 3.00-3.30 In Loving Memory. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Requiem. 12.50 am Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Alfie Atkins. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: King Solomon's Mines.* 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's on Where. 10.34 Strawbs in Rehearsal. 11.05 Film: Nothing but the Night. 12.40am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

Time for relaxation but siege of Libyan People's Bureau goes on




Two men with hand luggage leaving a Libyan Consulate building yesterday, while in the Mall off-duty police enjoy a game of cards in the sunshine

Death of Kennedy son 'not suicide'

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The mourning Kennedy family was yesterday awaiting the outcome of a post-mortem examination of David Kennedy, whose unhappy, drug-blighted life ended in a Florida hotel room.

Investigators have ruled out suicide and they found no drug-taking equipment in the room. Mr Kennedy, who was 28, may have died from natural causes. Five years ago he was treated for a heart infection sometimes associated with drug-taking.

The outcome of the post-mortem tests will be known in four to eight days. The funeral is expected to be held in Boston next Friday.

Mr Kennedy's life was shattered by the assassination of his father, Senator Robert Kennedy, in Los Angeles in 1968, an event he witnessed on television. He was only 12 years old and was alone in a hotel room watching his father's triumph in the California Democratic presidential primary.

In the turmoil that followed the shooting, David was forgotten for some time. He was found, in a state of shock, staring at the television set.

He and his father had beeen very close (both were third sons) and, on the day of the murder, Robert Kennedy swam to David's rescue when the boy got into difficulty in the surf at Malibu Beach.

Within two years of his father's death David Kennedy began experimenting with drugs. He was treated for addiction to heroin and to alchohol. He dropped out of Harvard University, and later worked as a journalist. An editor said of him: "He seemed to be struggling with demons."

Senator Edward Kennedy, his uncle, said: "We all pray that David has finally found the peace that he did not find in life."

The early death of David Kennedy, after a tormented life, is an addition to the catalogue of misfortunes that have befallen the Kennedy family.

In 1944 Joseph and Rose Kennedy's eldest son, Joseph, was killed while flying on war operations over the English Channel. Four years later, his sister Kathleen was killed in a plane crash in France.

The second son, President John Kennedy, was assassinated in Dallas in 1963, and Robert Kennedy was murdered five years later.

In 1964 Senator Edward Kennedy, the fourth brother, broke his back in a plane crash in Massachusetts. Five years later he escaped when he drove his car off Chappaquiddick Bridge, but Mary Jo Kopechne, his companion, drowned.

In 1973 his son, Edward, had a leg amputated because of cancer. In the same year Robert Kennedy's son Joseph was in a motor accident in which his companion was paralysed for life.

Last year another of Robert Kennedy's sons, Robert, pleaded guilty in court to having heroin – and the marriage of Senator Kennedy and his wife Joan ended in a divorce.



David Kennedy: Drug-blighted life ends in a Florida hotel room

Khomeini foes break cover to put demands

By Richard Dowden and Hazhir Teimourian

The People's Fedayin organization which took over the Iranian consulate in London and other Iranian missions in Europe yesterday, demanded that an international commission should be sent to Iran to examine the situation of political prisoners there and an end to all military and economic aid to Iran.

In a statement issued to *The Times* the demonstrators said that there were 10,000 of their supporters among the 100,000 political prisoners being held "under the harshest possible conditions and subjected to savage tortures".

The organization accused Britain, the United States, West Germany, Japan and Israel of encouraging the regime by giving military and economic support.

The statement was signed by the student supporters abroad of the People's Fedaying Guerrilla Organization of Iran.

Despite the dramatic demonstrations throughout Europe yesterday the organization is normally publicity shy without named leaders or even a known headquarters outside Iran. They announced the takeover of the consulate with a brief telephone call to *The Times* yesterday morning.

The Fedayin, which means sacrificial fighters, were formed in the early 1970s as a breakaway group from the official Tudeh, communist party. The organization's Marxist-Leninist ideology distinguishes it from the other main guerrilla group the Mujahadin which is Islamic leftist.

Both groups lost hundreds of young men and women in street fighting against the Shah's forces and later against the Islamic Republic forces of Ayatollah Khomeini. After Khomeini took over, the Fedayin split, most deciding to throw in their lot with the Ayatollah and minority deciding to fight on in the streets.

Khomeini's supporters have almost stamped out the Fedayin as a guerrilla force for the moment and, according to their supporters, their present role inside Iran is to organize underground strike committees in factories to prepare for a national strike. They also have forces fighting alongside the Kurdish rebels in northern Iran.

The organization claims to publish three papers secretly distributed inside Iran, the main one being Kaw (labour), as well as Jahan, a paper published in the US.

Last November members of the Fedayin took over the offices of Iran Air in Piccadilly and in five other Western capitals. The 10 who took over the Piccadilly offices locked themselves in, scrawled graffiti on the walls and were eventually ejected by the police.

According to Amnesty International there have been 5,476 executions since the revolution in 1979 but opposition groups put the figure nearer 8,000. Estimates of the Iranian prison population vary between 50,000 and 100,000.

Iranian consulate siege ends after eight hours

Continued from page 1

these. Then they put a piece of paper in the window saying 'We are not armed' and sprayed slogans on the walls inside with red paint."

Mr Frank Mason, a Nottingham businessman waiting to get a visa, described what happened before the police arrived: "All hell broke loose. It was a good quality scrap."

The demonstrators were soon identified as members of the Fedayin, a Marxist-Leninist organization opposed to the Government of Ayatollah Khomeini. Supporters said that the occupation was in protest at executions in Iran, and Western economic aid and arms supplies to their country.

The brief siege was considerably more relaxed than the one at St James's Square. An Iranian dector was allowed in during the afternoon to tend to the injured while policemen in shirt sleeves waited patiently outside.

The Consulate staff were also determined not to waste the opportunity of some good media coverage. They plastered pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini and other religious leaders in the window and appeared on the balcony chanting "Allah is great" and "Down with US terrorism".

Britain has maintained diplomatic relations with Iran in spite of withdrawing its ambassador and most of its staff from its Tehran Embassy soon after the revolution which unseated the Shah.

● The Iranian Embassy in Princes Gate, South Kensington, was the scene four years ago of one of the most dramatic rescues of modern times, when soldiers from the Special Air Services Regiment stormed in and released 19 hostages after a six-day siege.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Trustee of the Council of St George's House, chairs the 7th St George's House Annul Lecture, St George's Chapel, Windsor, 6.30.

Princess Anne opens the new Samaritan House in Swindon, Wiltshire, 12, and as Chancellor of the University of London, dines with the Students' Association at the London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the opening of the students' hostel by Queen Mary, 7.

The Duke of Kent, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits Bespak, 11.15 and Cooper Roller Bearings, 1.45, at Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

The Duchess of Kent attends a dinner for the Sunshine Coach Committee of the Variety Club of Great Britain at the Garrick Club, 7.50.

Last chance to see

Watercolours: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, the King's House, 65, The Close, Salisbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, (5. during April,) ends today.

Carer Gwyth – Lover of Trees, watercolours and drawings by William Martin, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal, Offices, Falmouth, Cornwall; Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30 (ends today).

Music

Concert by the Hallé Orchestra, City Hall, Barkers Pool, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and Sinfonietta, Johnson Hall, Yeovil, 7.30.

Concert by Hereford Madrigal Society and Bodenham Singers, Leominster Priory, Leominster, Herefordshire, 7.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Smoking Antiques – an exhibition of smoking paraphernalia from Europe from the mid-sixteenth century, Gloucester Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (and public holidays) ends May 19).

Making a Splash – 100 years of bathing clothes, the Museum of Costume, Assembly Rooms, Bennett Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6, Sun 10 to 6 (ends Nov 4).

Oriental Influences – an exhibition evocative of the East by British artists, Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastone, Ashbourne, Derbyshire: Tues to Sun 10 to 6, closed Mon (ends May 19).

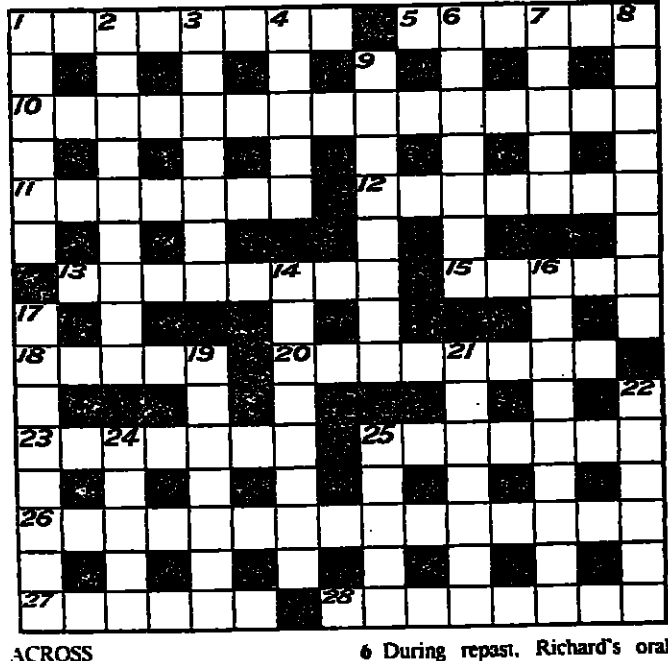
Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, Walker Art Gallery, William Brown Street, Liverpool; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends May 17).

Oil paintings: York and some Italian cities, by David Fowkes, the Stonegate Gallery, 52a Stonegate, York; Weds to Sat 10.30 to 5, closed Sun to Tues (ends May 5).

Talks

Robotic handling and manipulation by Professor J. M. Nightingale, Lecture Theatre 2, University of Leicester, Leicester, 5.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,415



ACROSS

1 Operatic game (8).
5 Specifically intended to cause an uprising (6).
10 Event for Manxmen? (5-6,4).
11 One drink imbibed by Miss West in picture (7).
12 No small volume for one to place on the back of one's head! (7).
13 Outrageous Jingoism? (8).
15 A flop who should change roles (5).
18 Most of German town on the river Spree (5).
20 Prank ceased being funny when father came in (8).
23 Between girl and boy, I would be helpless (7).
25 Connecting link and chain as an accessory (7).
26 Actually, a man engaged in diplomacy holds sovereign off (2,1,6,2,4).
27 Engage to listen out (6).
28 Lands a plane – on Shrove Tuesday (8).

DOWN

1 Rotten place to clear out (6).
2 Jack, a man wearing canvas (9).
3 Drawing level some time before nightfall (7).
4 Junction eight, we hear (5).
6 During repast, Richard's oral examination (7).
7 Vagrant parking under a car (5).
8 Such comforts are material to man (8).
9 He says he doesn't know 19 – it's interrupting the dance (8).
14 Rewriting a decent love story (8).
16 With pretentious air, dog can cause a diversion (4-5).
17 A doubter can be made impervious to persuasion (8).
19 Upright means follow their justification (7).
21 Calm sea (7).
22 Secret's out, forsooth! (6).
24 Old boot a sound cover (5).
25 Girl with money out of the ordinary (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,414

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

Top films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (1) Greystoke: the legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes.
2 (2) Terms of Endearment.
3 (3) Yentl.
4 (5) Footloose.
5 (4) Silkwood.
6 (6) Swann in Love.
7 (8) Lady and the Tramp.
8 (10) The Dresser.
9 (7) Educating Rita.
10 (9) Trading Places.

The Top films in the provinces:

1 Yentl.
2 Greystoke: the legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes.
3 Terms of Endearment.
4 Educating Rita.
5 Lady and the Tramp.

Supplied by *Screen International*.

Anniversaries

Births: Mary Wollstonecraft, writer and advocate of womens' rights, London, 1759; Herbert Spencer, philosopher, Derby, 1820; Ulysses Grant, general and 18th President of the USA 1868-77, Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1822. Deaths: James Bruce, explorer of the Nile, Larbet, Stirlingshire, 1794; William Macready, actor-manager, Cheltenham, 1873; Ralph Waldo Emerson, writer, Concord, Massachusetts, 1882; Hart Crane, poet, commited suicide at sea, off Havana, 1932.

Food prices

Spring has been a long time coming, but a week of blue skies and sunshine has transformed the farming scene means that new season fruit and vegetables are coming into the shops. Best buys at present are cauliflowers at 45-60p each, purple-sprouting broccoli and spring greens at 25-35p a lb, leeks at 30-45p a lb, carrots 15-25p a lb, mushrooms at 40-50p a half pound. Supplies of salad vegetables are only moderate; tomatoes and lettuce are expensive and of variable quality, but Italian and Spanish celery, from 40p a head, and cucumbers at 40-60p each are reasonable value.

New Zealand Cox's (45-52p a lb), Cape golden delicious (34-40p) and Granny Smiths from Chile (30-38p – down to 28p in Tesco) are among the many varieties of apples. Stored supplies have also lasted well, with English Cox's 38-50p and French golden delicious at 22-35p a lb – also Conference pears at 35-40p. Grapefruit at 8-18p each. Lemons at 6-15p each and oranges at 6-18p each are as usual very good value, as are southern hemisphere grapes from 70p a lb and West Indian bananas at 28-44p a lb.

The cheapest meat buy is New Zealand lamb, with whole shoulder down to as little as 70p a lb in some shops, whole leg £1.25 to £1.50, and loin chops £1.10 to £1.50. Beef and pork prices are firm, topside and silverside around £2.10 a lb, boneless brisket about £1.50; pork leg about £1 a lb, boneless shoulder 95p to £1.35 and loin chops £1.20 to £1.45. Special offers include Sainsbury minced beef at 96p a lb; Tesco boneless back rib of beef £1.58; Safeway whole leg of pork 89p; Dewhurst oven-ready duckling 74p and "fresh style" frozen turkey 69p; and Marks & Spencer ready-roasted chicken £1.10 a lb.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Cycle Tracks Bill remaining stages. Private Tenants' Rights Bill, second reading.

Lords (11): Video Recordings Bill, committee.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.53
Austria Sch	27.90	26.30
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.41	13.71
Finland Mkk	8.34	7.94
France Fr	11.97	11.47
Germany DM	3.90	3.72
Greece Dr	156.00	146.00
Hongkong $	11.44	10.84
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Ireland	1.27	1.21
Japan Yen	332.00	316.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.32	10.72
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.91
Spain Pta	217.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.04
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.45	1.40
Yugoslavia Dur	195.00	178.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1.

London: the *FT* Index closed up 11.5 at 899.1.

Roads

London: A23: Northbound traffic confined to single lane near Streatham Station, Streatham.

Wales and West: A361: Temporary traffic signals NE of Taunton, Somerset. A39: Single lane traffic in North Rd, Barnstaple, Devon; temporary lights; zig-zag, Arlington (between Arlington and Lynton); road closed A55: Contraflow on Llanddulais bypass on Chester to Colwyn Bay road, Clwyd.

Midlands: A52: Single line traffic on Nottingham - Grantham road at Muston Bends; temporary signals. M1: Contraflow between junction 16 and 18 (Watford Gap, M45 junction; serious delays. A34: Temporary signals south of Newbold on Stour, Warwickshire.

North: A6: Waterboard work in Stockport Road, Longsight/Levenshulme. A691/A692: Roadworks at Leadgate bypass. A167: Merrington Lane, Ferryhill (B6287) closed.

Scotland: A82: A82: Single lane traffic at Spean Bridge, Invernesshire; 24-hour traffic signals. A75: Single-lane traffic with lights at Threave Bridge west of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright; 24 hours. A7: Single-lane traffic with temporary lights south of Selkirk, Selkirkshire. A82: Traffic halted periodically for blasting work 2 miles south of Ardlui, Dunbartonshire. A737: Outside lane closed on both carriageways for road works at Ferguslie, east of Fulbar Rd, Paisley. A75: Twenty-four hour traffic lights at Threave Bridge, west of Castle Douglas, Kircudbright.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

By almost any reckoning, the Labour Party's appeal to its members to pay 50p a week towards the miners' strike fund is a blunder, says the Daily Mirror. "First, many can't or won't pay. Second, it appears to change the nature of the dispute from an industrial to a political one. Third, it gives the Government the perfect excuse to stay stubborn – because anything else would look like a retreat from its political enemies. And that won't keep any pits open. Labour's General Secretary, Mr Jim Mortimer, says that by cutting £15 a week from the social security due to miners' families the Government is trying to starve the men back to work. Of course it is. But the miners are not the first to have suffered under that law. If they are to be helped in this way, why weren't the Health Service workers, who needed the money more? Or the steelmen? Or the railwaymen? Many people, not only Labour Party members, would give generously to alleviate distress among mining families, but they won't support a general fund – particularly when there are so many miners refusing to strike."

Zola Budd's tears at the Crystal Palace are a matter for shame for all of us, says The Sun. They were provoked by a stream of abuse from demonstrators calling out; "white trash". "These hooligans were black", the paper points out. "They would be the first to protest and whine at any slighting reference to their own colour. Racism is racism, whether the victim is black, white or yellow. It is evil. It is dangerous. It is totally unacceptable in Britain."

Weather forecast

A large anticyclone over Norway will drift southwards into the North Sea and continue to dominate the weather over the UK.

6am to midnight

London, E, W Midlands, central N England: Becoming sunny; wind E light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland; Dry, sunny; wind E to SE light to moderate; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F), cooler near exposed coasts.

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Doray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals developing inland, but fog persisting near coasts in places; wind E to SE light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F), cooler near coasts.

Glasgow, central Highlands: sunny periods developing; wind SE light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Little general change, but cloud and a little rain reaching the NW on Sunday.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind, easterly fresh locally strong; sea, moderate localy rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind, easterly fresh or strong; sea, moderate or rough. Irish Sea: Wind, SE moderate; sea, slight.

Sun rises: 5.40 am Sun sets: 8.18 pm

Moon rises: 4.59 am Moon sets: 4.11 pm

New Moon: May 1.

Lighting-up time

London 8.45 pm to 5.06 am
Bristol 8.57 pm to 5.18 am
Edinburgh 9.14 pm to 5.06 am
Manchester 9.02 pm to 5.10 am
Penzance 9.05 pm to 5.33 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

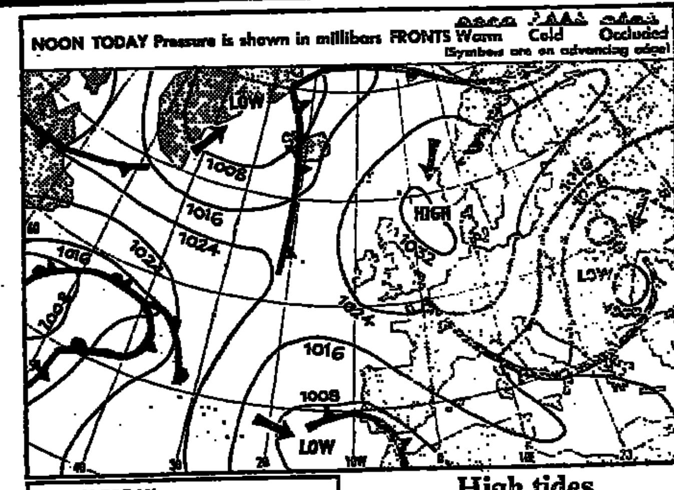
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	19	66	Guernsey	s	15	59
Birmingham	s	17	63	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	s	18	64	Jersey	s	18	64
Bristol	s	19	66	London	s	19	66
Cardiff	s	18	64	Manchester	s	21	70
Edinburgh	f	8	46	Newcastle	s	10	50
Glasgow	s	18	64	Ronaldsway	s	15	59

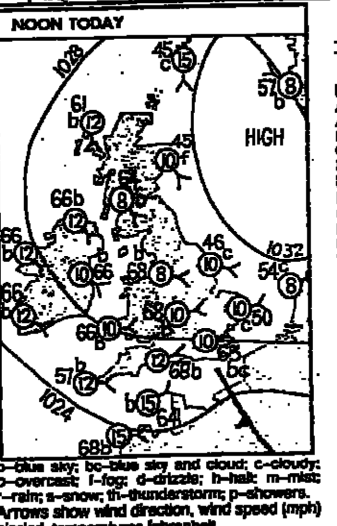
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 21C (70F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 39 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 12.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,025.2 millibars falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Aviemore, 25C (77F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Wick, 0.02in; highest sunshine: Morecambe, Belfast, 13.7hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

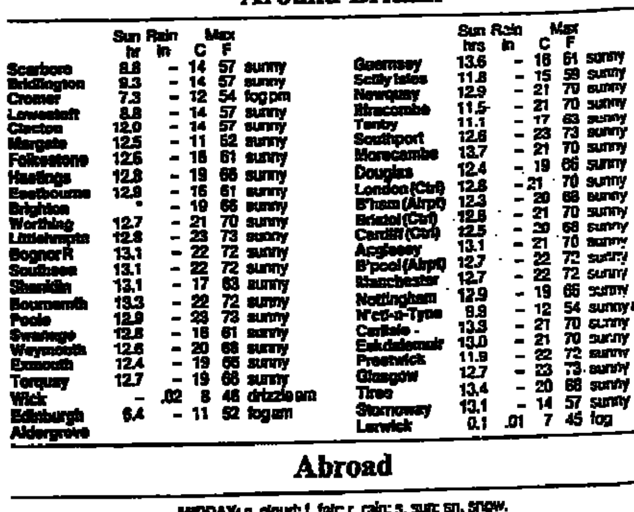
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.13	5.9	12.51	6.4
Aberdeen	12.12	3.5	12.11	3.5
Avonmouth	5.45	10.8	6.09	10.9
Belfast	9.51	3.0	10.18	3.0
Cardiff	5.30	10.0	5.54	10.2
Devonport	4.12	4.6	4.48	4.6
Dover	10.07	5.5	10.11	5.8
Falmouth	3.42	4.4	4.18	4.4
Glasgow	-	-	12.10	4.2
Harwich	10.54	3.7	11.07	3.5
Holyhead	9.13	4.9	9.46	4.8
Hull	5.21	5.9	5.17	6.3
Ilfracombe	4.43	7.8	5.07	7.6
Leith	1.21	4.6	1.34	4.7
Liverpool	10.03	8.1	10.31	8.1
Lowestoft	8.41	2.2	8.15	2.1
Margate	11.12	4.2	11.03	4.1
Milford Haven	4.57	5.8	5.24	5.9
Newquay	3.52	5.9	4.18	5.9
Oban	4.44	3.4	5.14	3.3
Penzance	3.18	4.8	3.52	4.5
Portland	5.14	1.6	5.58	1.6
Portsmouth	10.20	3.9	10.47	4.3
Shoreham	10.07	5.1	10.29	5.5
Southampton	9.50	3.7	10.21	4.0
Swansea	5.02	7.8	6.28	7.9
Tees	2.37	4.4	2.38	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	10.43	3.7	10.50	3.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	8.8	-	14	57	sunny	Guernsey	13.6	-	16	61	sunny
Bridlington	9.3	-	14	57	sunny	Scilly Isles	11.8	-	15	59	sunny
Cromer	7.3	-	12	54	fog pm	Newquay	12.9	-	21	70	sunny
Lowestoft	8.8	-	14	57	sunny	Ilfracombe	11.5	-	21	70	sunny
Clacton	12.0	-	14	57	sunny	Tenby	11.1	-	17	63	sunny
Margate	12.5	-	11	52	sunny	Southport	12.6	-	23	73	sunny
Folkestone	12.6	-	16	61	sunny	Morecambe	13.7	-	21	70	sunny
Hastings	12.8	-	19	66	sunny	Douglas	12.4	-	19	66	sunny
Eastbourne	12.9	-	16	61	sunny	London (Ctr)	12.8	-	21	70	sunny
Brighton	*	-	19	66	sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	12.3	-	20	68	sunny
Worthing	12.7	-	21	70	sunny	Bristol (Ctr)	12.8	-	21	70	sunny
Littlehmptn	12.8	-	23	73	sunny	Cardiff (Ctr)	12.5	-	20	68	sunny
Bognor R	13.1	-	22	72	sunny	Anglesey	13.1	-	21	70	sunny
Southsea	13.1	-	22	72	sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	12.7	-	22	72	sunny
Shanklin	13.1	-	17	63	sunny	Manchester	12.7	-	22	72	sunny
Bournemth	13.3	-	22	72	sunny	Nottingham	12.9	-	19	66	sunny
Poole	12.9	-	23	73	sunny	N'cstl-o-Tyne	9.9	-	12	54	sunny am
Swanage	12.8	-	16	61	sunny	Carlisle	13.3	-	21	70	sunny
Weymouth	12.6	-	20	68	sunny	Eskdalemuir	13.0	-	21	70	sunny
Exmouth	12.4	-	19	66	sunny	Prestwick	11.9	-	22	72	sunny
Torquay	12.7	-	19	66	sunny	Glasgow	12.7	-	23	73	sunny
Wick	-	.02	8	46	drizzle am	Tiree	13.4	-	20	68	sunny
Edinburgh	6.4	-	11	52	fog am	Stornoway	13.1	-	14	57	sunny
Aldergrove						Lerwick	0.1	.01	7	45	fog

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	20	68	Copenhgn	f	12	54	Majorca	c	20	68	Rio de Jan*	f	26	[illegible]
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Corfu				Malaga	s	21	70	Rome	s	18	64
Alexandria	s	25	77	Dallas*	s	22	72	Malta	s	18	64	Salzburg	s	18	64
Algiers	f	19	66	Dublin	s	16	61	Melbourne	r	17	63	Sao Paulo*	c	26	79
Amsterdam	s	15	59	Dubrovnik	f	19	66	Mexico C*	s	23	77	S Francisco*	c	16	61
Athens				Faro	c	20	68	Miami*	s	26	79	Santiago*	s	26	79
Bahrain	s	28	82	Florence	s	22	72	Milan	s	21	70	Seoul	c	15	59
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	20	68	Montreal*	r	10	50	Singapore	f	32	90
Barcelona	f	18	64	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	c	10	50	Stockholm	f	7	45
Beirut	s	19	66	Geneva	s	18	64	Munich	s	17	63	Strasbourg	s	19	66
Belgrade	f	17	63	Gibraltar	c	17	63	Nairobi				Sydney	s	19	66
Berlin	c	14	57	Helsinki	f	8	41	Naples	f	19	66	Tangier	s	21	70
Bermuda*	s	19	66	Hongkong	c	22	72	New Delhi				Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Biarritz	s	24	75	Innsbruck	s	20	68	New York*	c	13	55	Tenerife	f	23	73
Boulogne	s	17	63	Istanbul	s	11	52	Nice	s	20	68	Tokyo	f	21	70
Bordeaux	s	22	72	Jiddah	s	31	88	Oslo	s	12	54	Toronto*	c	9	48
Brussels	s	19	66	Jo'burg	s	21	70	Ottawa				Tunis	s	19	66
Budapest	s	18	64	Karachi	s	33	91	Paris	s	23	73	Valencia	s	19	66
Buen Aires*	c	16	61	Las Palmas	c	21	70	Peking	c	11	52	Vancouver*	s	8	46
Cairo	s	26	79	Lisbon	f	19	66	Perth	c	24	75	Venice	s	17	63
Cape Tn	f	15	59	Locarno	s	20	68	Prague	f	15	59	Vienna	c	18	64
C'blanca	c	20	68	L Angeles*	c	20	68	Reykjavik	c	8	46	Warsaw	f	9	48
Chicago*	s	4	39	Luxembg	s	20	68	Rhodes				Washington*	c	15	59
Cologne	s	19	66	Madrid	s	20	68	Riyadh	s	32	90	Zurich	s	18	64

* denotes Wednesday figures are latest available

[هكذا من الأصل]